

May 17 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg, Man.

May 17, 1922

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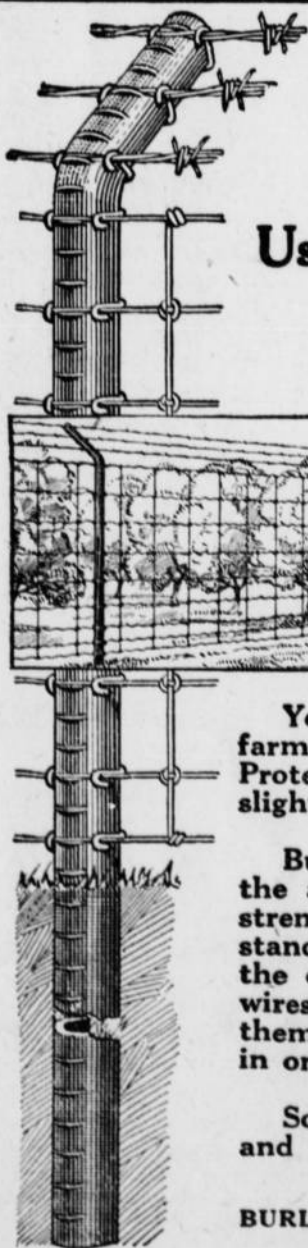
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Our Ottawa Letter

Discussion on Resolution of R. M. Johnson shows Opposition to Wheat Board Developing in Agricultural Committee—Progressives Support Electoral Reform—By J. A. Stevenson

A PROLONGATION of the session into July is now almost a practical certainty. Mr. Fielding has announced that the budget will not be brought down till the 23rd, and as the 24th and 25th are likely to be holidays, the serious discussion of its contents will be barely under way when June arrives. New members, who compose half the House, always like to air their views, and the prospect is that the budget will not be finally disposed of before about June 14. There will still then remain, unless unexpected progress is made next week, the all-important problems of the Wheat Board and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, and to these redistribution may be added. Capt. Shaw, of Calgary, has been pressing the government to set apart a day for the discussion of this question, and as they can scarcely refuse, the debate might result in instructions for a redistribution bill this session.

Freight Rates

Interest during the past week has among the Progressives been centred as much in the committee rooms as upon the general proceedings of the House. In the freight rate committee there have been some sharp preliminary skirmishes about the scope of its work. The friends of the railway corporations, who are quite numerous upon the committee, want to investigate the general problem of freight rates, a course which would enable them to depict the West as preventing by its selfishness generous concessions on eastern rates, and Sir H. Drayton has lent his authority to this proposal, but Mr. Crerar and the Progressive members insist that attention be strictly concentrated upon the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and its immediate implications. The issue has not yet been decided, but it is very important and will affect the whole trend of the enquiry.

The Wheat Board

Hopes of the establishment of a compulsory Wheat Board by the federal parliament are slowly receding. In the agricultural committee, R. M. Johnson moved this week that the committee recommend the restoration of the old compulsory Wheat Board with as many powers as are possible under the constitution, but A. R. McMaster, who is a staunch disciple of the Manchester school and objects to state interference with trade in any form, spoke strongly against the compulsory board, making his chief point that the Progressives by insisting upon it were prejudicing their case for tariff reduction. On Friday Mr. Motherwell, cheerfully oblivious of all his election orations, somewhat shamefacedly voiced the government's dislike of a compulsory board and threw out hints that a voluntary pool system might be offered.

Another Liberal, F. N. McCrea, the multi-millionaire head of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., revealed the dark layers of stiff reaction which lie within the Liberal party by a preposterous tirade against the farmers, labor and the civil service. So all the evidence suggests that Mr. Johnson's resolution will be voted down.

Oriental Immigration

Practically the whole of Monday, the 8th, was given over to a long debate on the question of Oriental immigration, which ended in a division at 1.30 a.m. It was initiated by W. G. MacQuarrie, who moved a resolution asking that, as the influx of Orientals and their rapid multiplication had become a menace to living conditions, particularly on the Pacific Coast, a policy of strict exclusion of this type of immigration should be adopted. The British Columbia members, Tories, Liberals and Progressives, had evidently agreed to present a united front upon this question, and in succession they delivered speeches which rung the changes upon the various aspects of the Oriental menace as it appears to the inhabitants of their province. In the process they threshed a good deal of old straw, but there was obviously strong pressure from their constituencies behind their passionate indictment of the Orientals, and they offered evidence that the people of B.C. are again becoming very nervous about the "yellow peril."

B.C. for Exclusion

Mr. MacQuarrie and his allies argued that the existing regulations for the restriction of Oriental immigration were inadequate, and if the supremacy of white civilization on the Pacific coast was to be preserved there must be a policy of complete exclusion of Orientals. For the government, Mackenzie King agreed that a permanent commixture of white and yellow civilization was as undesirable as it was impossible, and that if the influx of Orientals exceeded a certain point, industrial and social standards would suffer. The government were willing to enter upon negotiations which, if successful, would reduce Oriental immigration almost to zero, but it was necessary to take account of the susceptibilities of Japan and China, who would resent the word "exclusion," and to remember our obligations to Japan for her assistance in the war. He asked for a modification of the resolution, but when Mr. Meighen backed up the B.C. members in their demands for a frank policy of complete exclusion, which he said was practiced by Australia and other countries, Mr. Stewart, the minister of immigration, moved to substitute the term, "effective restriction." Mr. Crerar, who urged that in view of our treaty relations with Japan the question must be handled with the greatest care, favored the amendment, and Mr. Woodsworth, for Labor, took the same view. After some further debate the amendment was carried by 130 to 36, and the resolution as amended was adopted. With the Tories there voted in the minority five Progressives, Messrs. McBride, Humphrey, Lewis, Lucas and Kellner, and one Liberal, Stork.

The Militia Estimates

One question per day is becoming almost a settled practice with this House, for the whole of Tuesday was given over to what was practically a single item of the militia estimates. At a Liberal caucus held last week, the insurgents who had protested against the

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failure to curtail these estimates had stuck to their position, and to appease them the government had agreed to make a further cut of \$700,000, lopping off \$400,000 on the militia drill item. When this decision was announced, and Mr. Lapointe moved an amendment to make the reduction in the drill item effective, Mr. Rinfret and other Quebec Liberals declared themselves satisfied with the concessions, but they aroused the ire of militarists like Generals Ross and Mewburn and Dr. Manion, as well as of purple patriots like Messrs. Church and Spence.

Progressives Support Reduction

From the Progressive benches Capt. J. T. Shaw made a very effective reply to the Tory soldiers, asserting that militia training afforded the scantiest of preparation for the real ordeal of war and exposing the hollowness of the doctrine that preparation for wars was the best method of averting them. Mr. Crerar, while hoping for further reductions next year, was prepared to accept the cut offered, and two Ontario Progressives, Messrs. Woods and Halbert, denounced the evils of militarism, and pointed out that opposition to it was not confined to Quebec. Messrs. Gould and Irvine gave the western viewpoint, the former attacking the extravagant proportion of officers to men, and the latter arguing that the money now spent on armaments would be better devoted to an investigation of the economic causes which were at the root of all wars.

Mr. Meighen made a long speech in

which he opposed the reductions as bringing our armaments below the margin of safety, and ridiculed the government for changing its course once more in face of a revolt. On the Liberal side Major Power, who had moved for a cut of \$1,100,000 in the militia drill item, would not accept any compromise, but the amendment was carried without a count, though the Tories opposed it to the last.

Electoral Reform

Wednesday was given over to a debate upon a resolution moved by W. C. Good that extensive reforms in our election methods are desirable. He proposed that the alternative vote be applied to elections in single-member constituencies where more than two candidates are running, and that the proportional representation plan be tried out by way of experiment in a limited number of multi-member constituencies. In an excellent speech, which betrayed signs of deep research into the subject and is a perfect storehouse of information, he outlined with the aid of the most damatory statistics the numerous flaws in the present system, and contended that nothing had emphasized the need for changes so much as the results of the late election, where over 70 members were returned by minority votes. Mr. McMaster supported his case and added some additional arguments of his own, also explaining the methods by which a P.R. election was conducted. Mr. Ladner, a Vancouver Tory, talked a lot of antiquated nonsense about such reforms endangering

the fabric of the British constitutional system, and Mr. Crerar, who backed the resolution strongly, pointed out that many illustrious British Tories favored P.R., and that the reforms suggested were along the true path of constitutional progress. The prime minister was also sympathetic on the ground that the changes would be likely to make parliament more truly representative, but Charles Marcell talked the half-day out with a most reactionary speech, in which he bluntly declared that the Catholic church disliked woman's suffrage and such new-fangled ideas as P.R., and that the latter must be made an issue at a provincial election in Quebec before it was imposed on the Dominion. Altogether an amazing doctrine.

Supplementary Estimates

Every administration contrives in each financial year to spend more money than has been allotted to it by the original and supplementary estimates, and Thursday was spent in a dissection of certain supplementary estimates for the previous years. About half a million dollars were needed for sums overspent in 1920-21, and the balance of the items, which exceeded nine millions in all, was required for extra disbursements for the last fiscal year.

Over four millions, however, of this sum went for extra pension money. When a vote for \$735,000 for rails, accessories and repairs on the C.N.R. system up to December 31 came up, the Liberals charged that this money had been voted to place contracts, at a time

when government shops were standing idle, with private firms in doubtful constituencies, at the eve of the late election. Mr. Stewart, the ex-minister of railways, however, professed complete innocence, and maintained that the government had placed the orders solely with the object of relieving the unemployment crisis. There was some criticism of the late government's action in paying over last fall to the Dominion Steel Corporation three million dollars before a final settlement had been reached about their claim for compensation in connection with Mr. Ballantyne's famous steel plate contracts. The House sat late to allow all these supplementaries to be carried.

Changes in the Navy

Friday was also consumed in the examination of estimates, Mr. Graham, the minister of defence, being the chief performer. On the vote for the naval estimates he outlined a drastic change in our naval policy which, if it is certain to disgust the British admiralty, will make possible some welcome economies here. Our present fleet of three ships is to be laid up, and all the officers borrowed from the Royal navy, except four, will be returned to it. The wharves and docks at Halifax and Esquimaux will be retained, and there will be established at each place a volunteer naval force for whose training a permanent staff will be maintained. This force will be trained in modern naval operations, coast defence, mine laying and mine sweeping, etc., and on each station for this purpose one small ship and two trawlers will be kept. The fishery protection service will also be dovetailed into this scheme. Mr. Meighen, who repudiated the suggestion that he had committed Canada to any naval obligations at the last Imperial conference, asked that the naval items be held over till next week, when he would discuss the new policy at length. The air board items and some votes for hydrographic and radio services were passed, and the government announced its intention of sticking to Wrangel Island. Most of the evening was given over to public works estimates, which provoked appeals from Hance Logan on behalf of Nova Scotia coal for government needs. Dr. King made slow progress but got some items through.

British Labor and the Land

The Labor party says that if the great land-owners of this country desire to put fences round the most productive soil in the world in order that they may cast their gaze over vast domains and enjoy a prospect where "only man is vile"—then, we say, they must pay for the pleasure of doing so. Accordingly, it is proposed to have the land valued, and to ask the owner to pay a tax on that valuation. I think that by the pressure of the taxation and rating of land values the owners would soon find that the land held out of use was not so necessary to their pleasure as they thought. I venture to suggest that they would quickly commence to seek buyers or tenants. The plentiful supply of land that would come on the market would enable farmers to obtain their holdings at a reasonable price or rent instead of having to enter into possession on the inflated values with which you are acquainted. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that nothing would give a greater stimulus to the agricultural industry than the freeing of the land. More farms would be opened up; more opportunities of employment would offer for the agricultural worker; the countryside would become a hive of industry instead of a grave of disappointed hopes. The root of the rural problem is where all roots are to be found—in the land.—Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

There are two somewhat serious objections advanced against the growing of Winter Rye. They are that the rye is likely to get mixed with the wheat on farms where wheat is grown, and seriously reduce its grade; and that the ergot in the grain and straw may cause losses when stock are fed on it. These are both minor objections that can be avoided; the former through the use of a proper rotation and the latter through the use of a rotation and careful seed selection.

The Toll of Death in Russia

TEN MILLION CHILDREN in Russia are doomed to die in the slow agonies of starvation unless the people of Canada awaken in their generosity, and by gifts of food and money, enable the Save the Children Fund to prevent this horror.

The famine in the Volga region is the most appalling in recorded history. Whole populations are exterminated. Children—fatherless and motherless, homeless, with death stalking their steps—wander the highways and byways until they creep into some abandoned hovel to die.

Hundreds of thousands have died from starvation and neglect; but millions can be saved if food is dispatched at once.

Will you give something? Will you save a helpless child from starving to death? What you do give means little to you—yet it means the life of a child!

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Two boys brought to the Relief Station in Saratoff

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 17, 1922

Manitoba Politics

Registration of voters is now going on in Manitoba, and locals of the U.F.M. should make a point of seeing that all members take care to have their names put on the lists. There is only one sure way for voters to get on the lists, and that is by seeing to it personally. Every voter should go to the place of registration and register; the fact that they registered at a previous registration should not be taken as assuring that their names will be placed on the new list. The registrar may be scrupulously honest in compiling the list, but accidents and inadvertencies occur in the best of families. It is better to make sure that the name is on.

Two nominating conventions of the U.F.M. have been held and about twelve have been arranged. Organization is proceeding apace and the indications are that by the middle of June, U.F.M. candidates will be in the field in every rural constituency. Once again we would impress upon the members of the association the need for putting behind them old political prejudices and predilections, and the other need of keeping constantly in mind the principles and objects of the association. The farmers' movement is on trial in Canada today, and every friend of that movement must bear in mind his personal responsibility in keeping the movement above reproach. That sense of responsibility should be carried into the nominating conventions, and the aim of all should be to secure candidates who will bring honor and prestige to the association and inspire public confidence.

Meanwhile Premier Norris and the Conservative leader, Major F. G. Taylor, are continuing the time-worn political tactics and concentrating their attacks upon the U.F.M., although from different standpoints. If the U.F.M. be what Major Taylor says it is, then it cannot be what Premier Norris says it is; if it be what Premier Norris imagines it to be, then it is certainly not what Major Taylor says it is. The truth is that Premier Norris and Major Taylor are applying out-of-date standards to an up-to-date movement. They are both obsessed with political ideas that are becoming obsolete because they fail to meet the needs of the time. Denouncing the farmers' movement will get them nowhere; as political leaders they would give greater service if they made some serious effort to understand it. However, the choice is theirs, and if they choose the method of denunciation and misrepresentation the farmers will know how to deal with them in the most effective way.

A Binding Contract

Although the resolution laid before the House of Commons on May 4, by the minister of railways, asked for a select special committee to "make enquiry into the question of railway transportation costs," with special reference to the effect of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, it was made perfectly plain in the course of the debate that the whole question is the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. It is absurd to think that an inexperienced committee can in the space of a few weeks come to anything like a reasoned judgment on such a complicated and difficult question as costs and rates in railway operation; it would rather appear that it is hoped to have the committee so overwhelmed by the complications and difficulties that it will recommend that the legislation suspending the Crow's Nest Pass agreement be continued.

The agreement automatically comes into force by the expiration of the suspensory

legislation on July 6. The agreement was suspended because of war conditions and abnormal prices. The farmers did not feel the high freight rates in the war period because they were getting correspondingly higher prices for their grain. Now prices are back on a pre-war basis but the railways are not willing to let freight rates go back, and the government at Ottawa deems it necessary to have a special enquiry before asking the C.P.R. to resume even a contractual obligation with the country.

The Crow's Nest Pass agreement is not on a par with the general question of freight rates. The reduced rates embodied in that agreement were capitalized in the sum of \$3,630,000, which sum was paid in cash to the C.P.R. in 1897. The people of Canada bought and paid for the reduced rates; the C.P.R. received in cash the estimated valuation of the reduction. It was a bargain, an agreement, a solemn contract entered into by the C.P.R. with full knowledge of all that such agreements involve. Now they complain that the agreement means to them such a loss of revenue that it should be cancelled. That attitude simply means that nobody should adhere to an agreement when the agreement turns to their disadvantage. It is a dangerous argument for the C.P.R. It may be agreed that by mutual arrangement a contract may be amended, but apart from the fact that it is impossible to ascertain the complete opinion of the other party to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, it is obvious that acceptance of the principle would justify a demand for revision of the original contract between the C.P.R. and the Canadian people. As a matter of expediency it might pay the C.P.R. to let sleeping dogs lie. They received cash compensation for any loss of revenue involved in the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and they would be well advised to stay by their bargain. Once they begin tearing up solemn contracts there is no telling where the process may end.

A Dangerous Power

The House of Commons has referred to a special committee two bills introduced by J. S. Woodsworth, member for Centre Winnipeg, providing for repeal of certain sections of the Criminal Code and the Immigration Act. These particular sections of the two acts were passed in 1919 in circumstances that might well now be forgotten. The Winnipeg strike undoubtedly created a feeling of tension and nervousness in the country that was reproduced in the House of Commons and found expression in legislation that is subversive of political freedom and democratic principles. Powers were conferred, by this legislation, upon executive officials that should not exist in normal times. The immigration department was given powers to summarily arrest and deport any individual that the department in its wisdom or prejudice might deem to be undesirable.

It may be granted at the outset that it is not an infringement of any principle of good government to have regulations regarding the kind of persons that may be admitted as immigrants into the country, but once a person is admitted and allowed to become a member of the body social, then his person and property should be subject to the only guardian of justice, the normal processes of the courts. There is a great danger in allowing a department of government to exercise the functions of a court of justice and that by an arbitrary exercise of power. It simply means a return to that kind of executive dis-

cretion which in time becomes a real menace to individual liberty. When government officials are empowered to do certain things without the necessity of giving any reason or explanation for their acts, it is easy to see what encroachments may be made upon the liberty of the subject which has been so hardly won.

The repeal of these obnoxious sections of the Criminal Code and the Immigration Act should pass without much trouble in a House predominantly liberal in outlook.

The Militia Estimates

The result of the efforts of a section of the House of Commons to reduce the estimates of the Department of Militia affords yet another example of the wholesome change that has come over the House since the advent of the Progressive party.

The estimates provided for an amount of \$1,400,000 for military training. C. G. Power, Liberal member for Quebec South, moved that it be reduced to \$300,000. That was about three weeks ago, and the situation in the House was such that the debate was adjourned and the government endeavored in caucus to bring its supporters to line. It was not altogether successful, and when the item was again brought before the House the extraordinary spectacle was witnessed of the government moving a reduction of its own estimates. On behalf of the government, Hon. Ernest Lapointe moved that the amount be \$1,000,000 instead of \$1,400,000, and the minister of militia announced that the original estimates for the department as a whole had been reduced by \$700,000. The item passed without a division, the Progressives accepting the reduction because it was as much as they could possibly get, although they would have liked more. The Conservatives, as usual, criticized the government for retreating before the opinion of the House and thought no reduction should have been made.

The lesson of the incident is that when parliament really insists, a government can generally find a way to accommodate it. In the past parliament has not insisted. The government with a solid and disciplined majority behind it has always done just what it liked. It is not to the discredit of the government that it takes heed of the opinion of parliament; it is not to the credit of the so-called official opposition that it criticizes the government for taking heed of the opinion of parliament. It is the real business of the House of Commons to discuss all matters coming before it in the light of public welfare, and if the majority of the House is of the opinion that certain measures proposed by the government are not in the public welfare, it is right and proper that the government should profit by that opinion. That is what was done in the case of the militia estimates, and it represents a decided and salutary advance upon previous practice.

Government Publications

A few years ago publications of the Dominion government were scattered over the country with extreme liberality and little regard to the ultimate value of the distribution or the cost to the taxpayer. The majority of these indiscriminately distributed publications found their way unread into numberless wastepaper baskets, but the government of the day doubtless felt that in sending documents to people who did not want them it was aiding in the creation of an intelligent public opinion.

Well, public opinion is not created in that

way. Very few people have either the time or the inclination to wade through lengthy and elaborate departmental reports, but there is an ever-growing number of people who desire to have reliable information on public matters arranged in an easy reference form. The mass of information contained in these government publications should be pre-digested, so to speak, by statistical and social experts and put in a form that will make it of easy access to the general public. A way of doing this is available through the Canada Year Book, which should contain much more material relating to the public affairs of the country than it does at present. The Year Book is a valuable work, the most valuable of the Dominion government publications, but it fails to cover the field as adequately as, for example, the Year Book of the Commonwealth Government of Australia and the Year Book of the Government of New Zealand. A great part of the money now spent on separate publications might well be diverted to enlarging and increasing the value of the Canada Year Book, thus by the co-ordination of material enabling the politically studious among the people to gain without undue labor or undue expenditure of time a working knowledge of public affairs.

Adequate information on public affairs is the indispensable condition of an intelligent electorate, and it is necessary to have that information prepared in such a way that it is easily available, easily understood and reliable. That is a job for experts, statisticians and accountants and such like, and it would be at once more economical and more useful if more money and effort were expended on the Canada Year Book and less on publications that very few people ever take the trouble of looking into. A larger public would also be reached by the Year Book if a cheap edition were issued in paper covers and if arrangements were made for

distribution through the ordinary book-selling agencies.

U.S. Farmers and The Tariff

An aspect of the tariff bill now before the United States Senate, as it affects farmers, is given in Wallace's Farmer, one of the influential farm papers of the United States. Under the title of Readjusting Agricultural Production to the New Tariff, this paper says:

Within the next month or two, there will doubtless be passed one of the highest tariffs which has ever existed in the United States. It is not only designed to keep out agricultural products more effectively than ever before, but also manufactured goods. Under the new tariff, we will probably be willing to let in roughly around \$500,000,000 worth of manufactured goods either without duty, or with the duty so small that it will not make any serious difference in the quantity of importations into the United States. We are not going to allow enough of European manufactured goods to come in to create sufficient European credits in the United States so that Europe can pay us the interest she owes us on her debt, and also pay us cost of production for the wheat, cotton and pork which she has been accustomed to buying in the United States for the past twenty years.

Our agriculture has been built up on the basis of expecting European demand to absorb half our cotton crop, one-fourth our wheat crop, and one-tenth of our hog production. Can Europe pay American farmers cost of production every year for 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000,000 bales of cotton and 1,000,000,000 pounds of pork? It would seem to be an utter impossibility unless Europe sells us two or three times as much in the way of manufactured goods as will likely be let into the United States under the proposed tariff.

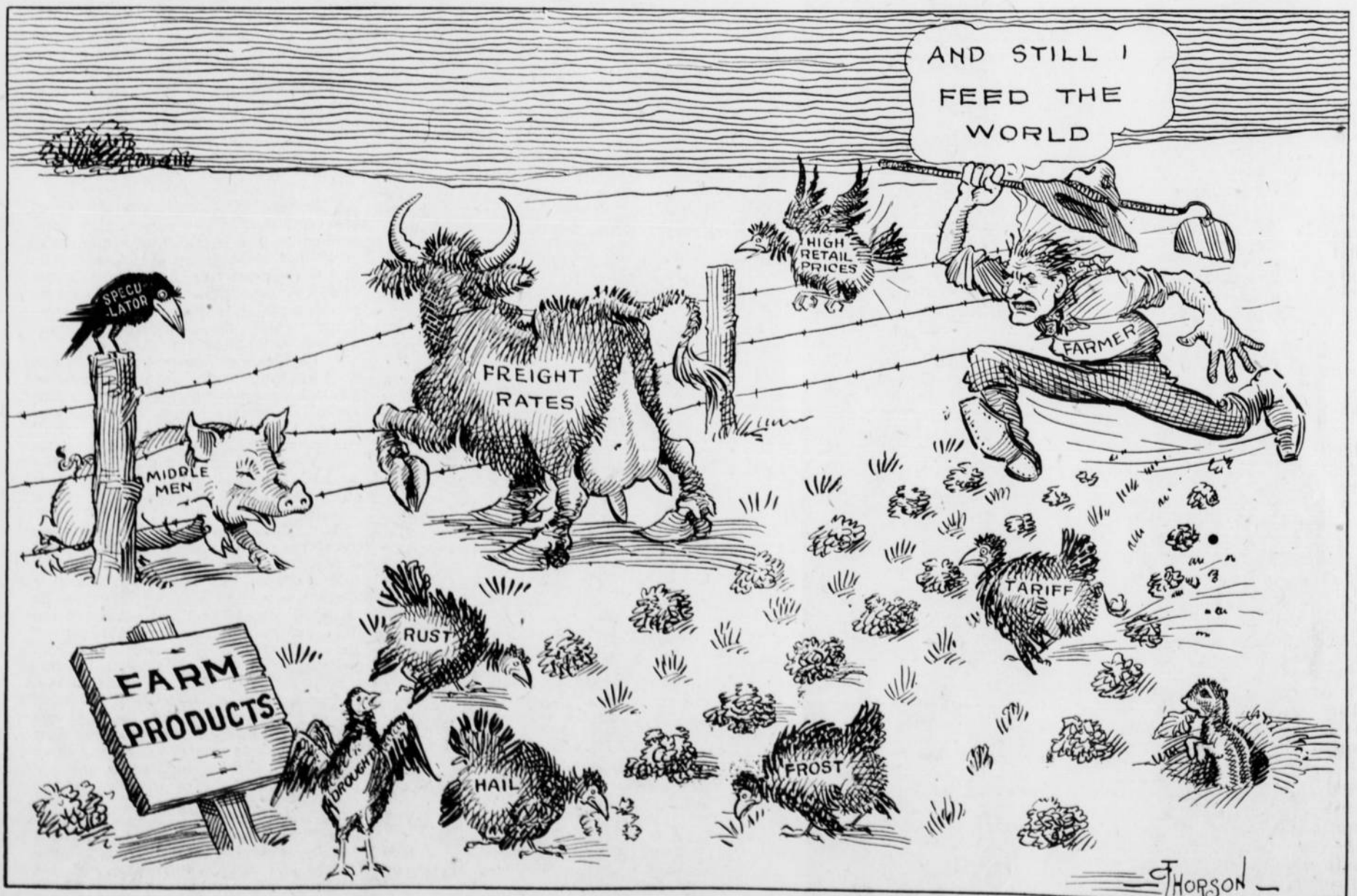
If the proposed tariff really represents a well thought out national policy, it would seem to be essential for us to get to work at once on readjusting our agriculture in conformity thereto. If we make it impossible for Europe to create in the United States the necessary credits with which she can pay cost of production for our wheat, cotton and pork, then it is up to the American farmer to restrict his production of these commodities to his home market.

The editorial goes on to say that farmers must "grow more sugar beets and less corn; more sheep and fewer hogs. . . . more of the specialties and less of the staples," and it suggests that there may be too many people on the farms and that farm boys will have to move into the city. It concludes by urging the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture to make a study of what readjustments are necessary and to advise the farmers accordingly.

This is evidently a very serious matter for the farmers in the United States. If the whole course of agricultural production be thus altered it is obvious that some degree of permanence should be given the tariff, and it is impossible to get such a guarantee for the simple reason that very strong interests are opposed to high protection in view of the fact that the United States is now a creditor instead of a debtor nation. A change in the political situation might involve substantial changes in the tariff and agriculture would again be the goat. Plainly the United States farmers are risking a lot in this temporary alignment with manufacturers for a high protective tariff.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the freight rates resolution, Mr. Meighen stated that he was under no constitutional obligation to say what should be done in the matter of freight rates. In other words, Mr. Meighen considers that in his present position in the House it is none of his business, or of the party he leads, to do any constructive work or to offer anything but destructive criticism. It may be doubted if the electors represented by Conservative members are prepared to endorse that attitude.

Substantial reductions in freight rates are announced. Now don't get excited; the reductions are on English railways, not Canadian.



The Farmer and his Friends (?)

One Thousand Per Cent--Net

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING INSTALMENT

McLennon, who has made a modest success of a small grocery business in Ontario, goes West on a visit, becomes impressed with the opportunities which a new country offers, severs his old business connections and starts a real estate office at Spruce Crossing, at the head of the steel on a new railway line. On advice from Thomas B. Findlay, station agent, McLennon makes a few small but profitable speculations. Findlay unfolds the prospect that Spruce Crossing is to become a divisional point. A quarter-section, owned by a Ruthenian, Dubenko, is the logical site for shops and townsite. If McLennon can furnish the \$20,000 which Findlay wants to acquire the land, the estimated profit will be \$200,000 net. Findlay is to influence the railroad company, for which he is to receive 25 per cent. of the profits. McLennon raises \$13,000 cash, for which he is to receive 50 per cent. To raise the remainder it is necessary to sell McLennon's Ontario home, which is held in his wife's name. She is to receive the remaining 25 per cent. of the net profit.

McLENNON was ready for anything—eagerly so. He had been West not more than a month; but in that time he had imbibed the prevailing spirit of confidence and enthusiasm till the jingle of it got into his blood. Everybody seemed to be making money. Progress everywhere in this wonderful grain-growing area was unbelievably swift. The cities were racing each other in building permits. Crops were good. All the railroads were pushing afield with new lines, opening up new land to in-pouring settlers, while new towns were springing up along these lines like so many mushrooms.

Real estate was a main topic. The newspapers were running whole extra sections to accommodate the full-page announcements of real estate propositions—market gardens, choice residential districts, subdivisions with alluring names, convincing key-maps and elaborate illustrations. Even the working man was provided with artistic vistas of modern bungalow swarming on treed boulevards, hammocks swinging on the front verandah and a garden at the rear. Why pay rent when one of these was waiting to be owned for the same outlay?—just about. Offices were conveniently “open in the evenings.” Conversation on all sides was punctuated by noisy stories of fabulous “turn-overs” and punctuated by such phrases as “agreements of sale,” “my equity,” “your note.” For every other person one met carried a blueprint, it seemed, and it was a poor man indeed who had not bought at least one lot somewhere.

Some of the biggest profits were being made in the smallest places, too. Right here at Spruce Crossing McLennon did not find the evidence lacking. Big Frank, who ran a poolroom and bowling-alley and sold soft drinks, was known to be making money “hand over fist.” Mayor Spratt was another worthy citizen who was accomplishing profits out of the Empire Hotel and that without a license to sell liquor; his bus line to the Junction at a dollar per head each way had also been a money-maker from the first, though the “buses” were nothing but open wagons with rough seats along the sides and no springs. Then there was Mike Ryan, who ran the “Scandinavian Restaurant” in a tent and was taking in sixty dollars a day from forty boarders and banking thirty-five of it as profit. He and his Swedish wife had been dishwashers in an Edmonton hotel before they took to following the steel for profit; they had cleared over a thousand dollars at Gopher Creek, another thousand at Turkey Trot and already they had picked up twenty-five hundred at the Crossing. And there was also “Dutch” Spoopendorfer, the little German barber—

McLENNON got tired of the never-ending list. Money-making was the way of the West and he liked it. As Findlay said, all that was needed now was a live real-estate man to make a real town of it and McLennon was right there to fill the bill—under the direction of Mr. Findlay. “There surely will be something doing with the two of us on the job,” that gentleman had predicted. And it was certainly beginning to look that way.

Not until the Dubenko homestead had been duly purchased and the surveyors were at work, subdividing it—not till then, however, did the public learn that anything unusual was in the wind. Nobody knew where the rumor started, but all of a sudden the one subject under

By Hopkins Moorhouse

discussion was the selection of Spruce Crossing as a divisional point. It was then discovered that McLennon had purchased Dubenko's land and that it was to be thrown on the market at once.

The excitement spread rapidly. Mayor Spratt hurried over to McLennon's office as soon as he heard, mopping his bald head with a big red handkerchief and shaking his fist playfully under the new citizen's pudgy nose, the while he panted for the conversational breath which his haste and rotundity denied him.

“Thrice wel—welcome—to our city!” he puffed at last. “McLennon, you've done somethin'—which I've been tryin' to get away with—an' couldn't reach with a ten-foot pole. Landin' that damn Galician, sir—that's my meanin'. How'n blazes did you turn the trick? Well, anyways, you've done it an' I want to know where I come in on this.”

“I have no doubt that we'll be able to supply you with all the lots you care to buy, Mr. Spratt.”

“You're damn right!” enthused the Mayor. “I want first pick on that stuff. Gotta have it. Own most of the townsite now, I do, an' you bet your boots I know what's what in this little burg. When this move of the railroad people gets known outside—why say, boy, mebbe there won't be a rush in here fer fair! Mumma! Everything'll go to beat hell! We're all in this together, understand. Boost her up! Boom her! That's the dope! She'll go higher'n a kite! Seen it before. Just wanted you to know I'm here to help along the good cause.”

His worship paused for breath and ran the bandanna over his perspiring pate.

“We gotta have a Board o' Trade, McLennon—right away quick. You'll have to take hold o' that end of it till we can get a regular live-wire publicity commissioner on the job. See? What's the matter with holding a meeting tonight over at my place? I'll get hold of some of the boys and everybody that's worth a hoot 'll be there. Get together! Push! That's the dope!”

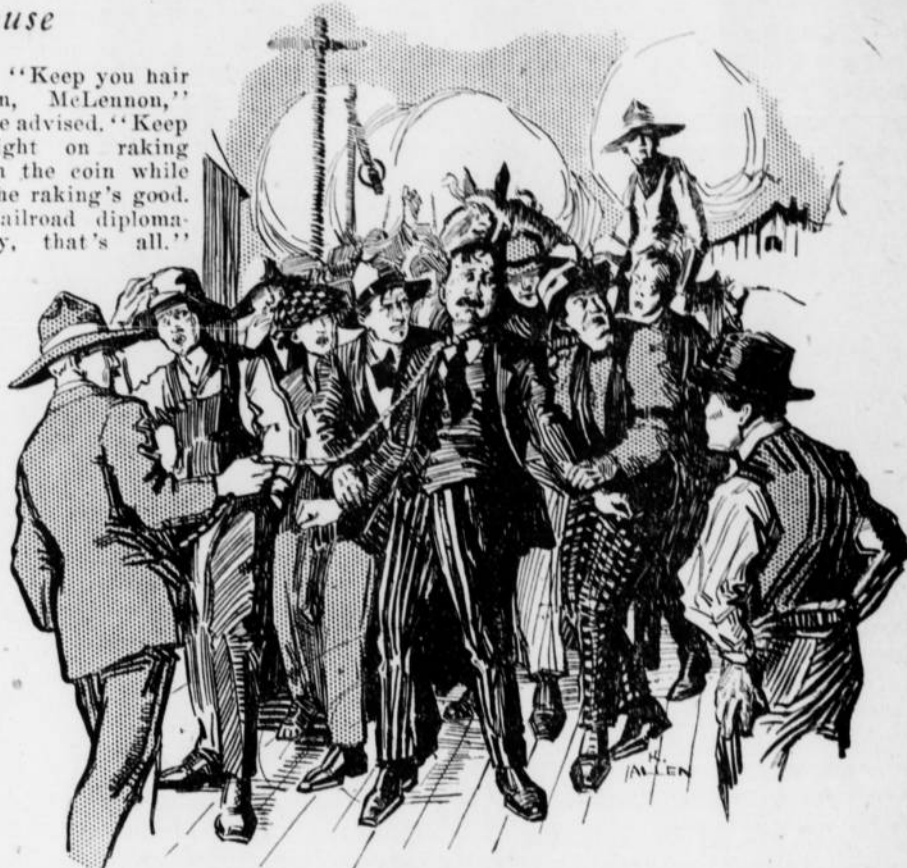
SO the meeting was held amid the keenest enthusiasm. Everything went with a zip with everybody eagerly seeking an honorable place upon the municipal subscription list for civic improvements and everybody ready for an active assignment. Dutch Spoopendorfer's offer to organize a town band was hailed with especial approval.

Mayor Spratt was not a man to let the mud pack under his feet. He preferred new towns on the wing, and the very next forenoon saw a dozen teams at work grading the streets. An architect in Edmonton was wired for to discuss plans for a fine church and an equally fine schoolhouse, the same to be of dressed lumber, painted and decorated. An adequate water and sewage system was to be undertaken immediately and every effort made to “put the town on the map.”

As soon as the new sub-division was in legal shape the property began to move with a speed that made McLennon dizzy with delight and as thrifty as a fish. In spite of some grumbling about the price of the lots, he was so busy during the day taking in “first payments” and executing agreements of sale, that for the first week he was obliged to work far into the night to keep the books in order. Every evening he mailed a post office money order to the Edmonton bank and urged the establishment of a branch office at Spruce Crossing.

The story of the boom got into the papers and the bank sent him a clipping from a Winnipeg paper which had gone to the railroad company's Western headquarters for verification of the news that Spruce Crossing had been definitely chosen as a divisional point, obtaining a flat denial of the whole thing. Very much alarmed, McLennon hastened to show the item to Findlay, who waved it aside airily.

“Keep you hair on, McLennon,” he advised. “Keep right on raking in the coin while the raking's good. Railroad diplomacy, that's all.”



—a dozen hands laid hold of him. One man leaped upon a yard engine, slashed off the bell-rope with his knife, made a slip-knot and threw it over McLennon's head.

And he winked knowingly.

As Spratt seemed to be of the same opinion, McLennon dismissed the matter from his mind and even viewed with complacency the rapid completion of the big bridge. When that was ready, things would come to a show-down and the town might expect a visit from the railway officials to select their site.

IN the middle of the excitement Mrs. McLennon arrived from the East. She reached Spruce Crossing late one night on a work-train which was bringing supplies from Edmonton to the end of the track and she was very tired and travel-stained from her long journey, made almost without a stop. Half frightened by the rough newness of her strange surroundings, the poor woman greeted the familiar figure of her husband with a half sob of relief. The freight crew had treated her with utmost kindness; but she had been feeling like an intruder in their caboose.

It was pouring rain and they had a dismal wait while one of Spratt's drivers swore at a wheel that had become badly mired; but they had so much to tell each other that the driver was yelling at them to climb in almost before they knew it.

McLennon was staying at the Empire and the proprietor had obligingly arranged for a larger room, though he had to oust a guest to do it. Late as it was, his Worship greeted them in a clean flannel shirt and acknowledged the introduction with a profound bow.

“We ain't so much on style, but the best we got ain't none too good for any o' Mac's folks. Town's yours, Mrs. Mac. Here, I'll show you people up to your room myself.”

With a suit case in one hand and in the other a tin pitcher of hot water that he had heated himself, he led the way up the bare wooden stairs and along the empty hall, dimly lighted by a smoky and evilly-smelling kerosene lamp. He lit the bracket lamp in their room.

“Now, if you don't see what you want, y'now, just holler an' you'll find us Johnny-on-the-spot—or as close to it as we can get,” he beamed. “You look sort o' tuckered out, so I'll say g'night and beat it.”

“Is—is he the hostler?” she asked when the footfalls had died out.

McLennon chuckled.

“Why, Minnie, he's the Mayor of the town.”

“Mayor!” gasped the good woman. She sank into a chair, aghast. Her eye roved over the cheap furnishings of

the room; but there was little to reassure her in the second-hand dinginess of a spindly enamelled bedstead or the tin basin on its upturned packing box covered with faded chintz. “Oh John, what kind of a town have you brought me to?”

It poured rain nearly all next day and in spite of the street grading which was under way, Main street was soon a sea of mud—not mere, quietly-offensive, plain Eastern mud, kindly disposed towards all; but real mud—slippery, slithering, mean as dirt! In spuddled like thick yellow soup! It fastened to everything that passed; but a boot was its especial pleasure and when it had covered the boot it got stuck on itself! Sliced off on the edge of the sidewalk, it hung there sullenly in sombre clods. Gumbo! Gobs of it!

MRS. McLENNON drooped all day at the hotel. She was afraid to venture out, but in desperation her husband compelled her to take dinner with him at the Scandinavian Restaurant in the hope that it would provide a change. It was certainly a change from the hotel meals, which she had already turned against—a change for the worse!

Mike Ryan's “lunch counter” was nothing but rough boards on trestles, flanked by crude benches. In one corner of the square tent a bunk was curtained off and at one end a small extension tent covered Ryan and his cookstove, held out of the mud by a few boards. His small blond wife waited on the table in rubber boots and a yellow oilskin!

Mrs. McLennon stared in fascination every time the Swedish woman essayed a trip from the kitchen. Much practice had rendered her expert at balancing a-lett in one hand a crowded tray while she stood on one foot and extracted the other without losing her rubber boot. On wet days, Hilda Ryan, in her marvellous exhibition of tray balancing, was alone worth the price of admission.

During meal times Ryan did not attempt to move from his place at the stove. He was anchored. The mud must have oozed half way to his knees. From where he stood he could reach the pile of wood on the right or the rickety table of edibles on his left. The bill-of-fare consisted of ham—boiled, fried or with eggs; potatoes, boiled; pie, cold; tea or coffee, anywhere from hot down.

Cold and damp, everything, with the darkness only emphasized by the fire in the little box heater! The salt chunked in the shakers; the sugar and its bowl

Continued on Page 12

News from the Organizations

U.F.M. Campaign Notes

Reporting Progress

If at every convention held some one is made responsible for reporting the essential facts to Central it will help all round. The idea is not that these shall be published, but that Central may be able to answer the scores of enquiries that come in day after day as to what is being done. Dates of coming conventions, as soon as decided on, should also be sent in by some responsible party. Co-operation is the word. Central can only co-operate effectively if given a chance. Drop us a line when you take a new step forward.

Care as to Lists

It should be remembered that the lists which are the basis of the present registration are the 1920 provincial lists—not the lists made last year for the Dominion election. If your name was not on the 1920 list see about getting enrolled now.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of getting the lists as complete as possible.

Nominating Conventions

The following are the dates of nominating conventions as reported to the Central office up to date of going to press:

Mountain at Greenway, May 2.
 Carillon at St. Pierre, May 6.
 Morden-Rhineland at Morden, May 13.
 Cypress, May 18.
 Gimli at Arborg, May 18.
 Minnedosa at Minnedosa, May 30.
 Birtle at Birtle, May 31.
 Springfield at Hazelridge, June 1.
 Virden, June 2.
 Arthur at Melita, June 8.
 Fisher at Fisher Branch, June 9.
 Glenwood at Souris, June 12.
 The constituencies of Dauphin, St. Rose, Gilbert Plains and Ethelbert, will hold conventions on May 31, and may decide to nominate then or to arrange for later nominating conventions.

Organized Co-operation

United Farmers who care about the progress of the co-operative movement in Manitoba will be interested in the following list of co-operative organizations at present in active operation in the province. It is suggested that if you are thinking of establishing similar work for your community, a line to the secretary of one or other of these bodies will secure particulars as to how they are operated, and what advantages they secure for their shareholders.

Dugald Co-operative Society Ltd.
 Basswood Co-operative Society Ltd.
 Mulvihill Grain Growers Co-operative Society.
 Hazelridge Grain Growers Co-operative Society.
 Hunterville Co-operative Association.
 Kenville Co-operative Association.
 Manitoba Agricultural College Co-operative Association.
 Glenella Co-operative Association.
 Moline Co-operative Association.
 Keyes Co-operative Trading Association.
 Arborg Co-operative Association.
 Ochre River Co-operative Association.
 Elm Bank Co-operative Association.
 Rufford Co-operative Association, Rapid City.
 Ruthenian Farmers Co-operative Association, Glenella, Man.
 Plumas Farmers Co-operative Society.
 Brandon Veterans Co-operative Society.
 Belmont Co-operative Association.
 Co-operative Stores, Winnipeg.
 Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd., Winnipeg.
 Austin Co-operative Association.
 Rathwell Co-operative Association.
 Starbuck Co-operative Association.
 St. Andrews Farmers' Co-operative Association, R.R. 1, Winnipeg.
 Giroux Farmers' Co-operative Association.
 Souris and Glenwood Co-operative Association, Souris.
 Woodridge Co-operative Association.
 Manitoba Potato Growers' Co-operative Ltd., Birds Hill, Man.

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Musselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Helping the Needy at Home

During the last week several cases requiring urgent relief have come to the Central office of the U.F.M. One mother, whose chief article of diet has been potatoes, says: "I have been planning to have a big garden this summer, but lately I am so weak that I cannot do all my housework, am in bed half the time. I suppose it is from lack of nourishing food." This family finished the last of a bag of flour that was donated to them this week. A second family has not been sending the children to school during the winter owing to lack of clothing, and a third report states that the children are undernourished and require clothing.

To meet these needs we have to thank the locals and individual workers who have responded so well. Grassmere U.F.W.M. have collected a large box of clothing suitable for parents and children of all ages. Kelwood has been sewing for little children, and Elm

Creek Women's Section have sent in the loveliest babies' layettes that would delight the heart of any mother. In addition a number of locals are sending clothing direct to the families and a contribution of \$10 has added enough to the relief fund to enable the Central office to supply some staple groceries where they were required.

Annual Convention Resolutions

Stephen Lunn, director of the U.F.A., for Macleod, in addressing locals recently, has been discussing the possibilities of facilitating the work of the annual conventions. He advocates the formation of district associations in every provincial constituency; resolutions from locals to go first to the conventions of these associations. Such resolutions as are of local interest could be dealt with immediately, and those of wider importance be sent to the conventions of the federal constituency associations. On those that are passed

Wheat Board for 1922?

The following resolution has just come to hand at the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, from Levi G. Luther, secretary of the Adler G.G.A. at Grace, Sask.:

"Whereas, it looks as though the federal government are not going to be able to provide a Wheat Board for the 1922 crop, and,

"Whereas, the prairie provinces produced some 280 million of the 300 million bushels grown in Canada in 1921; and,

"Whereas, the legal authorities have said that it is not within the power of the federal government to give us this Wheat Board, then it must be within the power of the provincial government to do so; and,

"Whereas, the governments of the prairie provinces have passed resolutions favoring the re-establishment of the Wheat Board;

"Therefore we, the members of the Adler Grain Growers' Association in meeting assembled, ask the prairie provinces to form an inter-provincial wheat board to handle the 1922 crop, and until conditions throughout the world have righted themselves."

Johnson Proposes Solution

In reply to this letter the Central secretary wrote as follows:

"Your favor of the 6th inst., enclosing copy of resolution re Wheat Board, has come duly to hand. By this morning's press I notice that R. M. Johnson, Progressive member for Moose Jaw federal constituency, has given notice in the committee on agriculture and colonization, which is wrestling with this Wheat Board question, of the following motion:

"1. It is desirable in the national interests that the government create a national wheat marketing agency similar to the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919, for the marketing of the wheat crop of 1922, and that

"2. This agency be given all the

powers of the Wheat Board of 1919, as are within the jurisdiction of parliament to grant, and that

"3. An act be passed based on this resolution to become effective by proclamation as soon as two or more of the provinces have conferred upon this agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919, as come within provincial jurisdiction."

Provincial Co-operation

"If the committee adopts this resolution it will mean that it recommends this action to parliament, and in all probability parliament will accept the committee's recommendation. It would seem that there is no other solution for the problem than that suggested in Mr. Johnson's resolution; that is, the parliament of Canada must create a Wheat Board, and invest it with such powers as it can under the constitution, then it will be necessary for those provinces desiring to use this board to pass concurrent or supporting legislation which will have the effect of giving the board control of the wheat produced in the respective provinces. No action by the provincial government alone can give us a compulsory pool under a Wheat Board, and without the compulsory feature it would merely be a voluntary pool controlling a portion of the grain and become one additional competing element in the sale of our wheat. Joint action by the two governments is absolutely essential if the board is to control all the wheat from any of the provinces.

"We are pleased to note the interest which Adler local is taking in this highly important matter, but are of opinion that if Mr. Johnson's resolution passes the committee on agriculture, and is placed by it before the House of Commons, legislation will very likely ensue, and we have no doubt that the three western provincial governments will meet their share of the responsibility if parliament takes action."

SPECIAL MANITOBA PRE-ELECTION NUMBER

Owing to the widespread demand for information in connection with public matters in Manitoba, The Guide has decided to publish a special Manitoba number on May 31. This issue will contain full information regarding the financial situation of the province, the public debt, the cost of public buildings and other provincial assets. It will also give briefly the story and status of the telephone system, the hydro system, rural credits, provincial savings, farm loans, mothers' allowance, and the various matters on education, agriculture, public works and public welfare dealt with in the United Farmers' platform. This issue will be a mine of useful information necessary to those who are interested in the provincial election to be held this summer. This special number will go to all regular subscribers in Manitoba. Any subscriber may secure extra copies at five cents each, postpaid. A special subscription offer is being made to Manitoba at the present time for 50 cents for the next nine months. We would recommend local associations, campaign committees and individual subscribers to send in orders for one dozen or 100 copies of this special number. All orders must be received in The Guide office on or before May 22.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

by these conventions, action could be taken at once in many cases, leaving only those of importance to the organization as a whole to come before the annual convention. Mr. Lunn thinks that this would result in saving a great deal of time of the annual convention. He also advocates that notice of the more important matters to come before the convention be sent to all locals early in the autumn, for discussion in local meetings. Delegates to the convention would then be prepared to deal with them.

Debate on Sheep Industry

"Resolved that the sheep industry of Alberta, with its kindred industries, should be encouraged," was the subject of a debate at the last meeting of the Bloomsbury local. T. Kilshaw, T. Reid and A. E. Kilfoyle, spoke for the affirmative, and were awarded the decision against the negative team, J. M. Johnson, Wm. Kilshaw and Geo. Johnson. The debate was closely contested, and proved very interesting to the meeting.

Speaks on Junior Work

C. Jensen, director for Lethbridge constituency, addressed meetings at Westfield and Fertile Plains on organization matters. Mr. Jensen dealt particularly with the necessity of organizing the juniors, and the wholesome results of the junior members taking part in the program. Owing to a severe storm, the attendance at the meeting planned for Ballman was quite small, but those present spent a very interesting evening in a round table talk on various U.F.A. activities.

Railway Petition

That a petition would be prepared and sent to the provincial government, asking that the Lacombe and North Western Railway be extended from Rimbey, was decided at a meeting of the Telfordville local.

Legislative Report

Broadview local heard an address recently from their provincial representative, G. M. Johnston, M.L.A., who outlined the activities of the legislature during the last session. It has been decided that this local will hold joint meetings with the U.F.W.A. and junior locals every alternate Saturday afternoon during the summer. A tennis court has been laid out in the school grounds, and it is expected that these picnic meetings will provide many interesting games of tennis, as well as football and baseball.

New U.F.A. Locals

Eleven farmers have formed themselves into a U.F.A. local to be known as Green Ways local, and elected Nick Woronuk as secretary. This local is near Roycroft, in West Edmonton.

Another new West Edmonton local is named Woodlands, near Pibroch. Its officers are T. W. Garde and John Sheppy.

C. G. Blades was the organizer in charge of the formation of the new Willowdale local, near Round Hill, in Victoria constituency. John J. Casselman is the president, and A. R. Elvidge the secretary of the new local, which purposes to stimulate the community spirit and social life of the district.

Tricolor local has been organized in a small settlement of old country French settlers, near Halkirk, in Red Deer. While many of these new members do not speak English readily, they wished to align themselves with the farmers' organization, and to meet together for the study of rural problems. Their officers are Gustave Ghenin and Chas. D'Halluin. R. O. German addressed the organization meeting.

Dina local, Battle River constituency, begins with 19 paid-up members, men and women. Most of the members were formerly connected with Winona local, but the distance was found to be too great. L. B. Nicholson, who was in charge of the organization meeting, was elected secretary, and Oscar Sand is president.



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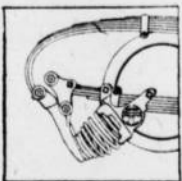
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Potato Marketing Investigation

A Co-operative Organization Under Fire—Benefit by Criticism—Changes Planned for Second Year of Operation

NORTH Dakota potato growers have been in bad humor all winter. Before they harvested the 1921 crop, potatoes were worth anywhere from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bushel. The acreage sown had been increased 44 per cent. over 1920, the crop was better, and they had contracted freely with the newly-formed Minnesota Potato Exchange (commented on in The Guide issue of June 22, 1921). Growers everywhere looked forward to an increased income from this crop, but before the season was over car loads were being sold well under a dollar, for which the growers received on the average less than one-half of the gross sale price.

The chorus of complaints grew in volume. Unpleasant things were said about the co-operation organization. Criticism, some of it merited, some of it innocent, some of it inspired, grew to such an extent that the State Department of Agriculture was obliged to commence an enquiry, the findings of which are instructive to potato growers and co-operators everywhere. The important fact, so far as the co-operative shipping organization is concerned, is that it was absolved on all charges of dishonesty. The report levels no worse criticism except that the accounting system was inadequate and did not permit of making prompt returns to shippers. Steps have already been taken to correct this defect.

The committee of enquiry traced 225 cars from the shipping point to the buyer. It was shown that the co-operative concern sold the product for higher prices than the commission firms, but their expenses were higher, so that the price to the grower was practically the same in both cases, 37 cents per bushel. In both cases about 46 per cent. of the selling price of the potatoes was absorbed by transportation charges.

The report demonstrates that local

warehouses are necessary to permit of regular marketing. Dumping the product in the fall means that the potatoes must be stored somewhere in the merchandizing chain, a service for which the seller pays dearly. Over a ten-year period the price was 30 cents higher in the spring months than during the fall.

Principle Vindicated

The report shows above all else that the best system of co-operation is useless without close grading. Thirty-three of the cars shipped were field run potatoes. The average dockage on these was 24 cents a bushel. The inclusion of field-frosted potatoes in many of the cars after they had been already sold as U.S. No. 1's resulted in their rejection by the buyers when the potatoes arrived at their destination. This involved re-shipment to a central market where they were put through the process of re-conditioning. When this occurs charges mount rapidly. In one case it cost the grower as much as 50 cents per bushel, leaving him with 6 cents per bushel for his year's labor.

The enquiring committee has this to say about the principle of co-operation as applied to marketing potatoes: "It is certain that the co-operative marketing agency is the most desirable form of marketing machinery. The rapid growth of co-operative marketing during the last few years has definitely established this form of marketing as successful." In commenting upon the custom of selling to commission firms, the report urges the necessity of dealing only with firms of recognized standing and good commercial rating.

The pooling system as worked out by the Minnesota Potato Exchange has not been a success, because of the extreme variety and quality of the product handled. In the coming year pooling will be discarded.

Home-made Scarifier

THE Guide is indebted to S.S. Breckon, Guelph, for a description of a home-made scarifier which is illustrated on this page. As is well known, sweet clover and a few other leguminous seeds have a hard enamel-like coat which is impervious to moisture.

Seeds sown without any treatment are more than likely to remain in the soil for a year before germination takes place. If the hard coat is scratched, water enters the inner layers and expands the kernel, bursting the coat and promoting rapid and uniform germination. This process of scratching the coat is known as scarifying. There are several types of commercial machines which do this work perfectly, but the price is out of reach of the man who has only a small quantity of seed to treat.

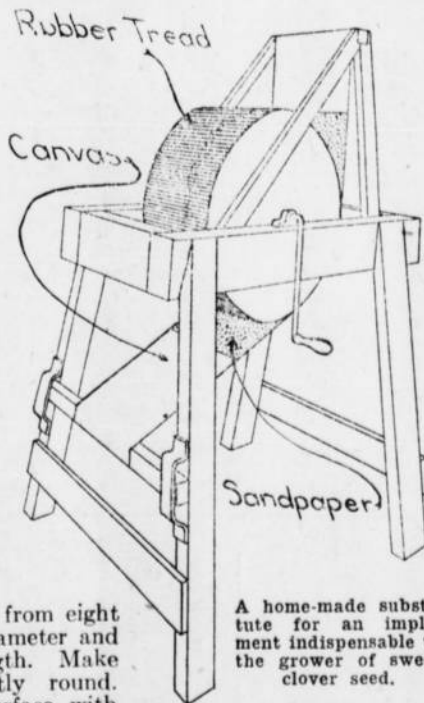
In making the machine illustrated herewith, take a post from eight to twelve inches in diameter and cut off a one-foot length. Make sure this is perfectly round. Cover the curved surface with corrugated rubber, the corrugations running at right angles to the direction of travel when the block is revolved. Run a shaft through the exact centre and place a crank on it. Mount this on a suitable frame in the same manner as you would mount a grindstone.

Next take a piece of canvas the same width as the roller and about four feet in length. Old binder canvas will suit the purpose very well. The top two feet of the canvas should be covered with a medium sandpaper, glued to the canvas surface. Rig up some sort of device to hold the canvas rigid nearly directly above the descending edge of the cylinder. The other edge of the canvas is fastened to a

tightener, which should be so placed that the sandpaper will be in contact with about forty-five degrees of the arc of the cylinder. The tightener may be weighted, or worked by pressure of the foot or may be securely fastened, according to the degree of scarification desired, and to

accommodate the wear of the sandpaper.

A hopper may be fitted up through which the seed is fed, a plan which will enable one man to do the work alone. The seed comes out at the bottom of the canvas and piles up on the floor. Practice will indicate the proper speed at which the seed should be fed. The handle should be turned slowly and the seed should only be fed fast enough to ensure that all of it is carried round by the roller without accumulating at the point at which it drops on the sandpaper.



A home-made substitute for an implement indispensable to the grower of sweet clover seed.

Weeds—A Community Problem

The plans which are being laid in Pembina County, North Dakota, for the conduct of an anti-Sow Thistle campaign, illustrate what may be done in the way of communal effort in fighting weeds. Pembina County has reached the stage where the Sow Thistle must be seriously considered. The ordinary methods of control, conducted by individual farmers under the direction of weed inspectors, have failed to check the spread of this particular pest. In concerted action lies the best hope.

At a meeting convened by the county agent, 75 farmers agreed upon a common line of action, which includes a Sow Thistle week, to be held late in

Deafness



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1/2/3	1st Prize Bicycle
4/5/6	2nd " Phonograph
7/8/9	3rd " Movie Machine
	4th " Wrist Watch
	5th " Camera

Hundreds of Other Prizes

To enter this Contest, re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and send your answer to us with your Name and Address. We will then send you a BIG PRIZE LIST of the dandy prizes we are offering and particulars of one simple condition that we ask you to fulfill. This condition is ever so easy, and need not cost you one cent of your money to fulfill. The prizes are bigger and better than ever, so send your answer NOW to

Selfast Specialty, Desk 12, Toronto

Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Gophers

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist Kills Every Gopher Within a Week's Time—Not a Poison.

Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss, because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular feed, but means quick, sure death to gophers.

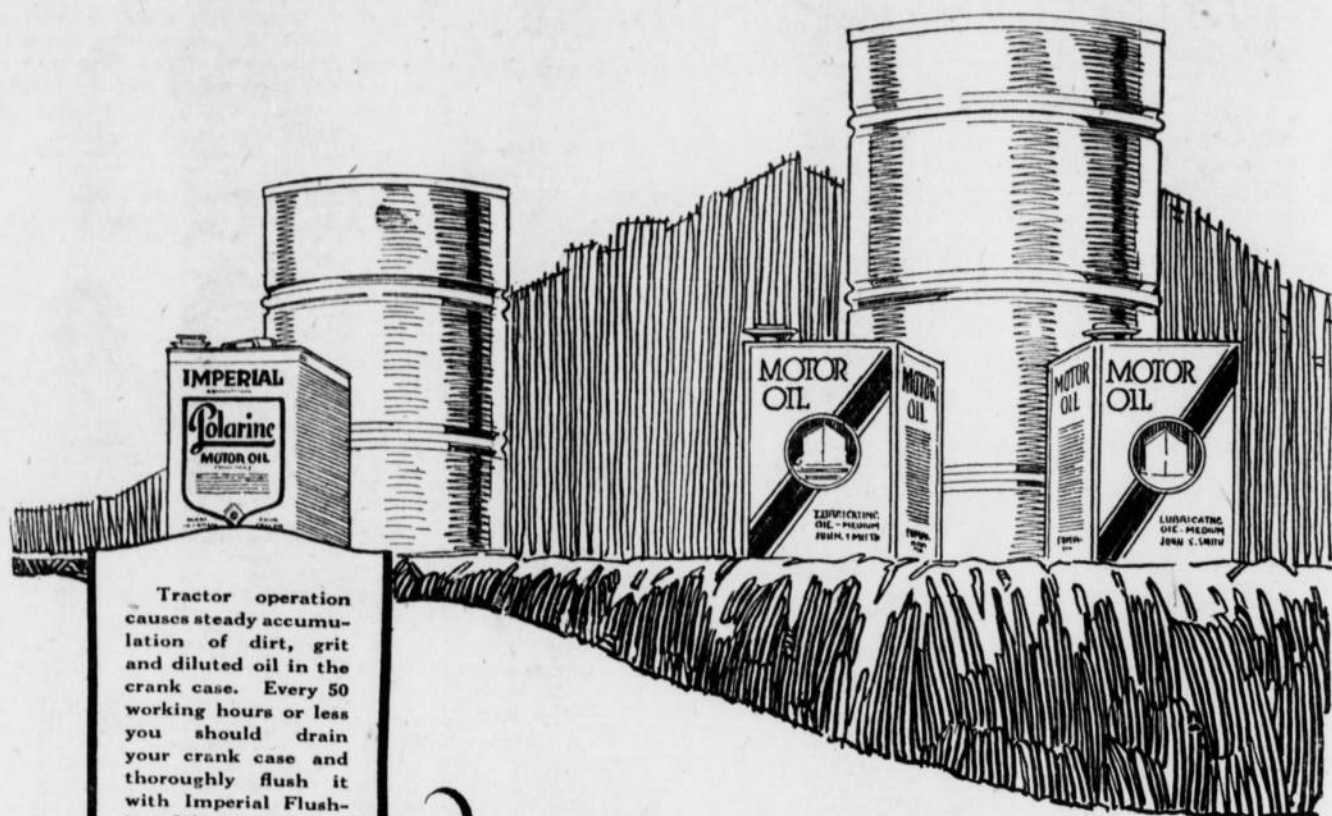


This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers, rats or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pits and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

So confident is Mr. Alexander that Alexander Gopher-Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 tube for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions, and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Mr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Just send money order, check or currency for \$2.00 to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 3026 Terminal, Toronto, Ont., and the tube will be mailed at once on the guarantee that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today and stop your gopher losses now. —Advertisement.



Tractor operation causes steady accumulation of dirt, grit and diluted oil in the crank case. Every 50 working hours or less you should drain your crank case and thoroughly flush it with Imperial Flushing Oil, the modern, scientific cleansing agent. Do not use coal oil (kerosene) for flushing.

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(Special Heavy Body)

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Vancouver, B.C.

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July, at which time afternoon and evening meetings will be held to encourage farmers to keep the thistle from blooming. Farmers are being asked beforehand to sign individual pledges to prevent plants from blooming on their own land. Local commissioners are pledging themselves to keep down the yellow flowers on all vacant town lots and along roadsides, drainage ditches and elsewhere. The whole county is being enlisted in the fight. Presumably this will be followed up next year. It might be well if some of our Red River municipalities undertook some such campaign before circumstances compel them to do so.

The A B C of Corn Growing

According to the bulletin published by the Saskatchewan Agricultural College last fall, success with corn in the south-western portion of that province depends mainly on four conditions:

1. Use home-grown seeds.
2. Plant from May 20-31.
3. Keep free from weeds.
4. Harvest before frost if possible, otherwise immediately after.

Many farmers, believing corn to be a promising crop, plant a larger acreage than they can handle properly, or else commence with an acre or two, and then, because it is only a small amount, allow it to be neglected. In either case a poor crop is the result. Chiefly for these reasons corn has not made much headway in Saskatchewan in the past.

The advantages of raising home-grown seed can hardly be over-estimated, for it is nearly always superior to other seed in hardiness, vigor of growth, yield and earliness of maturity.

The best varieties to use are those which will mature seed just before frost in the average season. This requirement is fulfilled by Dakota White Flint, Burleigh County Mixed and Gehu.

Corn, as a fallow substitute, may revolutionize the agriculture of southern Saskatchewan, but the change will be gradual at first, owing to the need of special implements for handling large acreages of the crop.

Potatoes and Windbreaks

If any reader looks upon a shelter belt of trees as merely a sentimental matter and "too costly for a poor farmer," let him read the following remarkable statement.

M. J. Tinline, superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Scott, Saskatchewan, tested out the comparative yields of two varieties of potatoes in 1920 and 1921. One plot was grown inside a shelter belt, and the other in the open. The difference in yields is so striking as to warrant observation by farmers working under ordinary conditions.

Inside Shelter Belt	In Field
1920—Gold Coin.....479 bus.	166 bus.
1920—Everitt413 bus.	121 bus.
1921—Gold Coin.....761 bus.	249 bus.
1921—Everitt576 bus.	156 bus.

"In the 1920 crop," says Mr. Tinline, "I do not know of any other factor that entered to influence the crop yields other than the fact that they were grown inside the windbreaks. As far as I am aware this land had received no manure previous to that time. But the snow does collect to quite a depth during the winter months, the hedges being seven or eight feet high. In 1921 two factors might enter in to increase the yields in between the hedges; one, was the fact that this land had received some manure, and the other that it has been customary to plow this piece of land deeper than we usually plow in the fields. The field crops each year were grown on land that had been summerfallowed the previous season. Our soil here is a chocolate clay loam. As far as dates of planting were concerned, in neither year would the date of planting between garden and field lots be more than two days."

According to figures given out by Dr. Warnock, deputy minister of agriculture in B.C., 5,000 acres of bush land were cleared in that province last year. This is the work of approximately 3,000 settlers, or an average of one and two-thirds acres per settler. A British Columbia farm journal, in commenting on this report, estimates that there was as much labor required to bring each of these plots under cultivation as would be involved in breaking one hundred acres of prairie land.

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From Scrubs to Pure-breds

Manitoba Better Bull Train Brings Pure-breds to the Door of Farmers Who Have Been Using Scrubs

MANITOBA'S better bull trains are meeting with a degree of success which surpasses the expectations of the most sanguine. Starting May 1 and continuing for four weeks, it was to be expected that seeding operations would materially lessen the attendance, but even under this handicap, accommodation at most points has been taxed to the utmost.

Briefly described, the service which the better bull train gives is this: Farmers owning scrub bulls are invited to bring them to the train and turn them in for a young pure-bred. The train carries an assortment of pure-bred bulls of all the leading beef breeds, upon each of which a price has been set. Upon making his choice, the farmer pays half cash and signs a note for the remainder. The original intention was to deduct the value of the scrub bull from the cash payment required. In some instances this plan has been adhered to; in others farmers have been able to make a half cash payment, in which case the value of the scrub is deducted from the balance covered by his note.

The only limit to the success of these two trains is the number of bulls available. If the rate of sale for the remainder of the itinerary equals that to date, about 200 bulls will be disposed of. The final arrangements for these trains were made at such a late date that Manitoba breeders were not able to fit stock for the occasion. The buyers who selected the animals disposed of through the train were obliged to take such animals as were in saleable condition, making up the balance from herds in other provinces, East and West.

An Unprecedented Opportunity

The idea of a better bull train in Manitoba was conceived by the Livestock Breeders' Association. The Federal Livestock Branch immediately fell in with the proposal, and agreed to buy

Leading Holstein Sires

In the Holstein-Friesian Hall of Fame, the most prominent niche is occupied by the thousand-pound-fat cows, which have completed semi-official records of 1,000 or more pounds of butter-fat in one year. Breeders of Holsteins bestow more attention upon this group of record-makers than upon any other section of the Holstein "Who's Who."

At the present time there are 48 thousand-pound cows of the Holstein breed in the United States and three owned in Canada, making a total of 51 for the breed. Incidentally there are five Guernseys and four Jerseys which have earned a place on this honor roll. D. F. Malin, writing in Wallace's Farmer, has tabulated the names of the sires appearing in the three-generation pedigrees of these 51 Holsteins. By allowing 20 points for each immediate sire, 10 points for grandsires, and five points for great grandsires, he arrives at the following table of merit among present day Holstein sires.

Bull	Points	No. of Cows
Pontiac Korndyke, 25982	70	7
Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes, 44931	70	4
Aaggie 3d's Wayne's Paul De Kol, 27868	60	3
Hengerveld De Kol, 23102	50	7
Sir Ormsby Hengerveld De Kol, 31212	45	6
Colantha Johanna Lad, 32481	40	4
Sir Johanna Canary De Kol, 44034	40	4
Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, 38291	40	2
Sarcastic Lad, 23971	35	5
Jack Mercedes, 35077	35	4
Manor Josephine DeKol, 22779	30	5
Paul De Kol 3d, 22894	30	3
Johanna Rue 3d's Lad, 24939	30	3
Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, 29303	30	2
King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne, 56635	30	2
Paul de Kol, 14634	25	5
De Kol 2d's Butter Boy, 21365	25	5
King Segis, 36168	25	4
De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d, 23260	25	3
Piebe De Kol Burke, 25368	25	3
King of the Pontiacs, 30037	25	3
Sir Korndyke Hengerveld De Kol, 41266	25	2

the bulls and maintain them free of charge while the trainload was being assembled. The breeders were asked by their own associations to let the animals go at rock bottom prices in order to distribute as many as possible. Breeders paid transportation on their own animals to the assembling point. As the provincial department of agriculture provides maintenance on the train and as the trains are hauled free of charge the animals are ultimately sold at the same price at which they were taken in. In other words, through the medium of the better bull train, the farmer who today owns a scrub bull has brought to his door a selection of pure-breds larger than could be offered to him by any one breeder and offered at breeders' prices.

Each of the railways, C.P.R. and C.N.R., are hauling the train over its own lines entirely at its own expense. The service given by both companies and the spirit with which they have entered into this co-operative project cannot be too warmly commended.

Three lecture cars are attached to the train in which speakers from Winnipeg Livestock Exchange, the Agricultural College, the International Harvester Company, and the Provincial Extension Department, hold forth on educational subjects. The packers have also made valuable contributions to the material presented. The Provincial Department of Agriculture assumes direction of the project and supplies credits to bull purchasers. Under the direction of G. H. Jones, of the C.P.R., and N. C. McKay, of the C.N.R., the working of the trains since they took to the road has been a model of smooth co-operation.

Among the interested visitors during the first week was J. G. Robertson, Saskatchewan Livestock Commissioner, who states that the train run by their department, commencing May 26, will be conducted along similar lines.

Baby Beef on Winnipeg Market

On Thursday, May 4, George Jones, of Kenton, Man., topped the Winnipeg market with a car load of baby beefs. These cattle were accounted the best thing of the kind seen this year at the local stock yards. Averaging 630 pounds, they were disposed of by the U.G.G. at nine cents.

This load tells a story of thoughtful breeding, feeding and marketing. The whole lot was as uniform as one ever encounters outside of show stock. They were out of a mixed bunch of grade cows of all sizes and colors, but were all sired by a pure-bred Angus bull, with the result that every one had a black hide and horns were scarce. Last fall, at the time when most farmers were shipping, these cattle would have fetched about \$15 apiece, but Mr. Jones had grown corn on his summerfallow and, with a silo bulging with the product, was not disposed to let his calves go at the ruinous prices prevailing.

As soon as the calves came off the dams they were put on silage, which constituted the bulk of their roughage until they boarded the freight cars six months later. During the cold weather the rest of their bill of fare consisted of oat straw, which was changed for hay in March. For most of the feeding period they were allowed a scanty ration of barley chop.

From a study of marketing figures Mr. Jones decided that the seeding season is the best time to sell. Prices always take a jump, due to light receipts during the farmers' busy season. This price usually remains high until the grass cattle begin to arrive in June. However, another difficulty is encountered in holding too long. Once young stock smell the spring air they want to be on the move and dry feed palls on them. To get over this critical period Mr. Jones spent some \$25 on Molassine meal, which kept his stock on feed.

Mr. Jones states that from his experience young cattle shrink more in transportation than older animals. Notwithstanding the peculiar difficulties in

producing and marketing baby beef in the West, this feeder states that he has a tidy profit balance on the operation, especially in view of the fact that the bulk of the feed was grown on summer-fallow which would have otherwise have returned no revenue.

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THE price you get for your farm produce depends on the market at the time you sell.

But you can make extra money if you cut the cost of production. Time saved on the farm cuts the costs just as it does in business. Time saved means more things done per man, or less men to do the same amount of work. Either way swells the year's profits.

To save time you should know the time. Time is saved in minutes, and the minutes grow into hours. A handy, dependable Westclox will save its cost in extra work accomplished the first month.

So clock your farm. Westclox all around. In the barn, in the

dairy, the workshop and the house. You'll be surprised the time they'll save. The cost is low. America, a steady going, reliable timepiece and alarm, at \$2.00. Others up to \$5.00.

Pocket Ben is a husky watch that's built for heavy duty, for work in the field or wood lot. The same time in your overall pocket that's in the kitchen. It brings your appetite to the house at just the right time. Pocket Ben, \$2.00.

See the full line where Westclox are sold. Each has the trade mark Westclox on the dial and on the six-sided, orange-bordered tag.

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Big Ben	Baby Ben.	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack's Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
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One Thousand Per Cent—Net

Continued from Page 7

had cemented their friendship to defiant solidity. Mrs. McLennon could eat but little, and rubbing shoulders with rough, begrimed navvies did not reduce her discomfort.

"These people are making piles of money," vouchsafed her husband cheerfully, his mouth full. "Fore long they'll be starting up a classy little restaurant in Edmonton or Calgary, and your Uncle Mike, there, will be spinning around in his own auto with Mrs. Ryan. The clothes she'll have will be 'some,' as he puts it; but they won't be a patch on yours, Minnie, when we land our stake." McLennon was proud of his Western words.

"All I've got to say is they're earning it," retorted his wife without enthusiasm.

McLennon escorted her back to the hotel and returned to his office for another spell of work. When he came in later he found her crying. Her trunk had arrived and she had foolishly packed some of her cherished wedding china among her clothing. These were pieces which she had preserved through thick and thin for over 20 years. Every bit of it was smashed!

McLennon tried to comfort her as best he could; but she was sure they had made the mistake of their lives in breaking up their old home and she would not be pacified.

"It's only for a little while, I tell you, Minnie. Why, already I've got a wad out of this thing that'd choke a horse! And as soon as we've made our clean-up we'll get out of here—go back East, if you like—anywhere you say, wife."

Awkwardly he stooped and kissed her. She drew away from him, her eyes dilating.

"John!" she cried, horrified. "Oh, John, you've been drinking!" The tears coursed afresh down her wet cheeks.

"Aw, shut up!" growled McLennon resentfully. "You make me sick!"

Half the night through she lay wide awake, a dull ache in her throat, her mind full of dark forebodings.

THE first frost of the autumn had coppered the aspens, when, one sunny day the blowing of whistles up the valley announced the completion of the bridge. The track-laying machine was greeted with cheers by the men as it slowly crossed to the roadbed awaiting it, looking like some giant insect. Huge rails were swung to place on the flat cars without any unnecessary delay and the twin threads of steel began to creep away from Spruce Crossing.

The town had developed rapidly, mostly through the efforts of the residents; for the influx of new citizens had not been very great as yet. Once the public announcement of its selection as a divisional point was made, however, the big boom would commence. That was what everybody told everybody else.

McLennon's subdivision was already almost half sold out, few citizens not possessing at least one or two lots; some of them had invested in ten or a dozen. There were nearly \$50,000 in the bank at Edmonton, with pledges for another \$100,000 in subsequent payments.

Findlay had been trying lately to persuade McLennon they ought to divide this money once a month; instead of leaving it idle in the bank, they could make it work by reinvestment. But McLennon refused absolutely to listen to this; it was not according to their partnership agreement and he did not consider it strictly fair to local purchasers. He refused stubbornly even to lend any of it on Findlay's note. A man whose head was clear at all times and whose brain was not fired by too much thinking on one subject might have noted a growing coolness in the agent's manner; but McLennon was too busy to note anything outside of his work.

Soon, however, business began to fall off noticeably. At the close of each golden autumn day the track builders spread their blankets a little farther from Spruce Crossing, till finally they ceased spending money in the tiny town. Idle men stood in little groups in the narrow, dusty street, whittled sticks and talked of other places. Citizens

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who had planned to build more substantial houses on their lots began to wonder how much longer it would be before the railroad officials arrived on a tour of inspection. McLennon began to wonder himself.

Then one day Mayor Spratt came bustling over to the office, excitedly waving a bit of yellow paper. He had wired to Winnipeg to find out and the reply from headquarters was that a special was leaving that very night. They ought to reach Spruce Crossing early Wednesday morning.

A meeting was hurriedly called to select a reception committee and make preparations for the great event. Five hundred yards of bunting was ordered by wire from Edmonton and a number of carpenters set immediately to work on a huge cedar arch across Main street. There was nothing slow about the citizens of Spruce Crossing and they proposed to show these men who held the fate of the town that such was the case.

FINDLAY was about the only man in the town who did not reflect the prevailing excitement. He seemed to be too busy with his own duties to do more than smile with amusement, despite the fact that he had been booked by the committee to take a prominent part in the proceedings; as the company's local representative this was to be expected. He was to perform the introductions, after which the mayor would read the address of welcome.

Wednesday morning dawned at last upon an expectant and rejuvenated little town. Everybody was on tip-toe and everything tip-top. It was a fine day, to begin with. The Empire Hotel was literally plastered with small flags and bunting, the hose-house was gay with it; the Majestic Moving Picture Theatre was all the colors of a perfectly healthy rainbow. "Dutch" Spoopendorfer, who had practiced his band long after midnight, was one of the first to greet the day; he was kept so busy shaving talkative citizens that he hadn't a minute to polish his cornet, so that it was a lucky thing indeed that he had thought to do it before he went to sleep! Mothers were up early, too, dressing their children in clean starched pinneys and themselves in their Sunday best. Every citizen who could do so, dug up a white shirt, and it was a happy moment for Mayor Spratt when he discovered one with a pleated front.

By nine o'clock quite a crowd had assembled at the station, though Billy Austen, Findlay's assistant, assured them that it would be a full hour yet before the special arrived.

Findlay himself was nowhere in sight. At an early hour, faultlessly dressed, he had crossed over to the hotel for breakfast and on his return had locked himself in his private quarters with strict instructions that he was not to be disturbed. With the aid of a line repairer the day before, he had placed a telegraph instrument in his room and at this very moment he was at the key, talking with the operator at each of the stations along the line as the special passed. At some of these stations the train was given a slow signal to enable the conductor to receive messages for the vice-president en route.

These messages were read aloud to the directors and other officials, and by the time the train reached Spruce Crossing the whole party were entertaining a very poor opinion of its grasping citizens and their determination to grab every dollar possible from the company.

BUT of this Spruce Crossing knew absolutely nothing; for they were not in the confidence of the agent. So they waited anxiously but patiently for the special, and when its deep, mellow whistle filled the valley everyone glanced up at Mr. Findlay's window. Somebody suggested that he be called and a handful of gravel was tossed against the panes. The engineer had shut off and the special's locomotive, snow-white flags fluttering at her shoulders, came trembling down the track. But still the agent stayed in his room.

"Vun, doo—Blay!" shouted "Dutch" Spoopendorfer, and from the Spruce Crossing Band of six whole pieces burst a racket that nearly stopped the air pump on the engine and gradually resolved itself into the musical interrogation: "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?"

Just at the last moment, as the train

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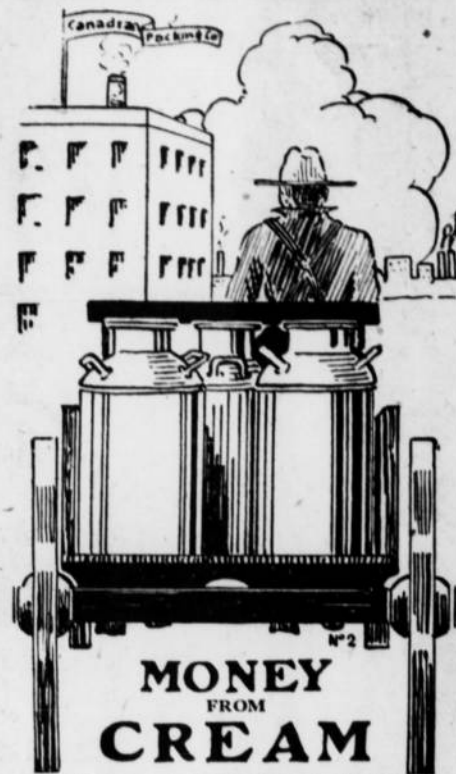
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And in tins
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slowed down for the station, the mayor ran up the stairs to the agent's door and hammered on it vigorously.

"They're here!" he yelled and turning hurriedly, ran puffing down the stairs again lest the vice-president of the road mistake a common councilman for the mayor of the town.

Leaning far out of his cab window, the engineer released the air and now the well-groomed agent came from the station, a light overcoat thrown gracefully over his arm, and before the train had actually stopped, stepped aboard. The conductor, who was standing upon the front platform of the same car, signalled a go-ahead order to the engineer, and, without even coming to a complete stop, the vice-president's special steamed away, leaving the citizens of Spruce Crossing staring in open-mouthed wonder at the rear-end of the private car.

Only the band, standing in a little circle and blowing till they were red in the face, were dead to the world, and it was not until Mayor Spratt kicked Mr. Spoopendorfer with no gentleness that they could be made to realize they were playing to bad business.

FOR a few moments the bewildered crowd did little more than stare at each other. Then a babel of voices broke loose in an attempt to find an explanation for the strange conduct of the special. As no two notions about the thing were the same, this only served to increase the confusion. Findlay, of course, could explain; but Findlay was not there.

"Where's McLennon, then?" suggested someone. "Him and Findlay's thick enough, an' if there's any funny work goin' on, he's in on it."

"Sure thing! McLennon! McLennon!" called a dozen at once. "Where's McLennon?"

McLennon was right there among them. Palpitating with excitement, he had watched the special pulling into Spruce Crossing; trembling with astonishment and sudden fear, he had witnessed its unceremonious departure. It had even seemed to him that the engine which was dragging away his hopes, did so flauntingly. If the crowd was bewildered and crest-fallen by the unexpected turn of affairs, McLennon was nothing short of dismayed; for the failure of the railroad people to do as the town wanted meant more to him than to all the rest combined. He was still standing there among them as if in a daze.

He awoke with a start to the fact that he was the centre of an excited crowd, all talking at once and all demanding an explanation of the official's conduct. But McLennon could give no explanation. He was as greatly perplexed as any of them.

But believe his assertions? Most decidedly not! They were brutally frank about it, and in a little while the loud voices grew louder with harsher insistence, while the tones rose gradually from sternness to threats. They recalled the fact that Findlay was a partner of his in the purchase of the subdivision on which they had squandered their money; that he was the only man who had been a confidant of the agent. So what about it?

"I really don't know, gentlemen. I can't tell you," was all he could say, and even this he mumbled with a half vacant look. His wits were working but dully or he must have realized that this would not suffice.

"Aw, come off!" they roared. His refusal to "speak up like a man" and tell the truth, which they firmly believed he knew, so angered the crowd that threats of making him talk whether he would or not became alarmingly frequent. Precious time was being lost. So rapidly did this feeling develop that when a rowdy shouted, "Lynch the son-of-a-sea-cook!" nobody reproved him. The disappointed women and children straggled homeward. The men, however, showed no intention of following their example, and in an hour or two their numbers had been augmented, if anything.

AS the noon hour approached had any body taken the trouble to look, they might have seen a horseman far up the valley trail, or rather a cloud of dust. He was coming as fast as his broncho could gallop and through the cloud of

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dust was soon to be distinguished the shaggy chaps of a cowboy and the wide brim of his hat. He came into Spruce Crossing as hard as he could pelt and was on top of the crowd at the station almost before the astonished citizens were aware of his approach.

"It's Pete Coleman from the Lazy L," recognized someone.

The cowboy swung from his blown horse and was instantly surrounded. He had news. The special was side-tracked on the "Y" up at the Junction, where a number of ranchers and land owners had been waiting for it ever since sunrise. Pete had spent an hour with them and learned that Findlay had secured an option on fifty acres of land which they hoped the railway officials would buy.

When the train had got there the little "bunch," which had stood shivering around a camp-fire for three or four hours, were invited by Findlay into the dining-car, where they were "watered and fed." When they had finished their breakfast, Findlay had passed around two boxes of "seegars"—light and strong—and when they'd all had one he said: "Put some more in your pockets, boys. Plenty more where these come from," and the gang, having had a couple of cocktails all around, a hot breakfast, cigars to burn and more to put in their pockets, had allowed that Findlay was a regular devil and that if he wanted any more land for his railroad shops, he could name his own terms.

"By the time the noon feed's on," the cowboy concluded, "he'll have them hayseeds tanked up so's he'll own the whole valley with a option on the river an' the sunshine!"

The crowd, which had been listening breathlessly to every word of this recital, voiced their rising anger in loud cries and excited questions with an ominous undercurrent of mutterings. Mayor Spratt picked at the cowboy's flannel sleeve.

"An' by the Jumpin' Blue Blazes!" he exploded, "do you mean to say they intend to make the town at the Junction instead of here?"

"Sure!" said Pete with conviction. "I reckon that's the play."

"And do you tell us that Findlay, who has investments here, is in on the game?" demanded an agitated citizen.

"Sure. Why, he's runnin' the whole show!"

There was a breathless pause.

"Then McLennon's in on it, too!" somebody yelled.

WHAT followed happened with the quickness of impulse. McLennon had been listening in an agony of suspense to the cowboy's story. Even when a dozen hands laid hold of him, the tenor of their purpose escaped him. One man leaped upon a yard engine, slashed off the bell rope with his knife, made a slip-knot and threw it over McLennon's head—all in the space of a breath or two.

Scrambling and swearing and shouting, they huddled the unfortunate man along the platform to one end where there was a telegraph pole. Before anybody could stop them, the loose end of the rope had been thrown over the arm of this pole and drawn taut.

"Stop!"

Mayor Spratt elbowed his way frantically.

"Stop that, you blamed fools!" he yelled, his face flushed with rage.

Pete Coleman from the Lazy-L had run for his horse. He reached the saddle in one leap and a second later was in beside the prisoner with a gun in each of his sinewy hands.

"You fellows ain't got the manners of a bunch of Blackfeet!" he cried in disgust. "Even a hawse-thief's entitled to a chance to pray or say a word! Back up!"

The justice of the plea, combined with the persuasive influence of the two guns into whose muzzles the crowd was staring, caused a lull in the excitement. McLennon was asked if he had anything to say. His face was very pale, but he had shown himself no coward. He turned slowly to the mob with a look of bitter contempt.

"Never mind, Mac. We'll straighten this thing out now," shouted Spratt. "Here you, out of my way!" he blustered.

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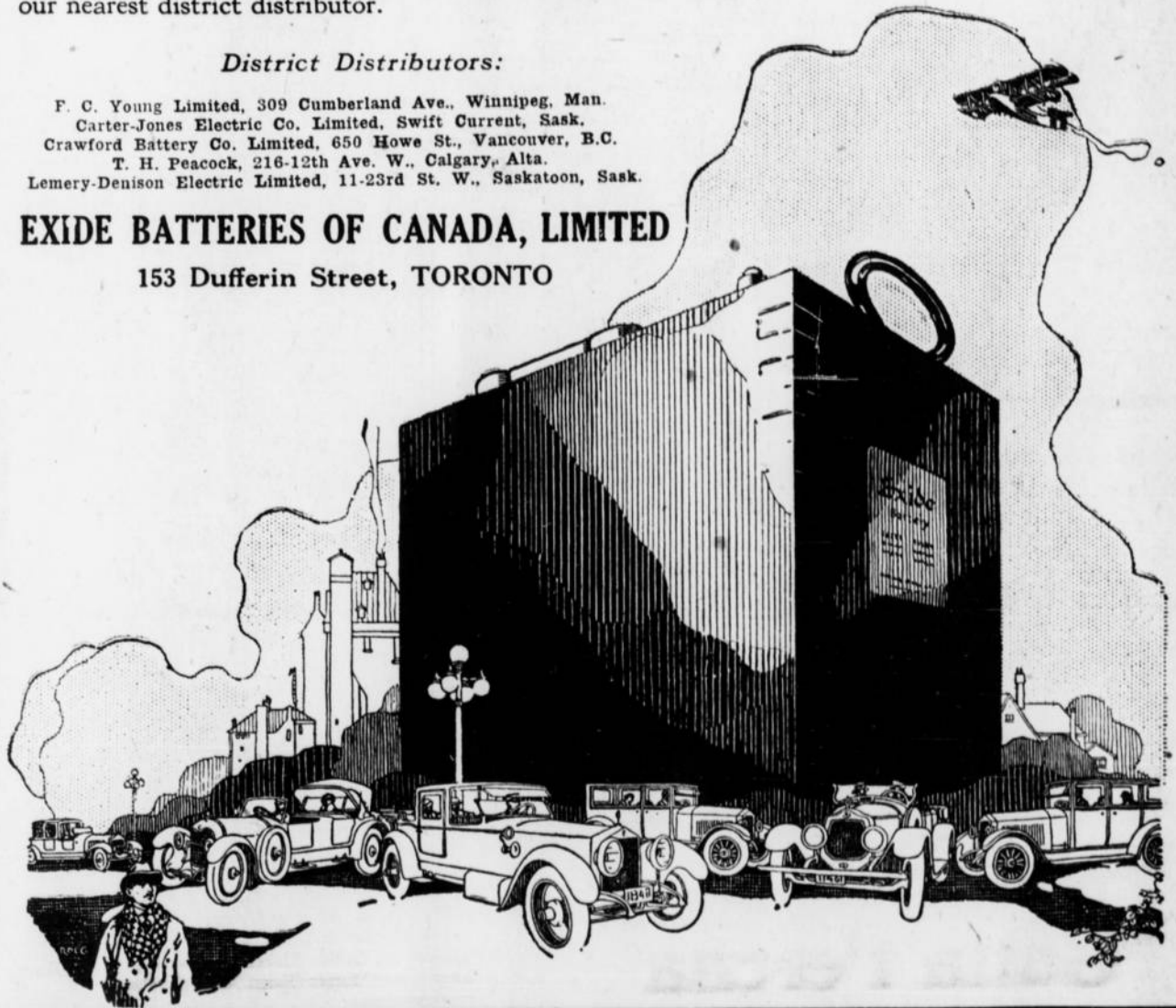
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"I'm the mayor of this town and if I had a gun I'd blow a hole through the whole bunch of you!"

He tried to struggle through without success, those beside him laughing at his curses. The crowd was more than half foreigners, newly arrived for the grading, and they neither knew who he was nor recognized his authority.

"You're a pack of fools, the whole lot of you," said McLennon apathetically. "I thank my good friend here for interceding in my behalf, and to him I'll say I'm entirely innocent of any wrongdoing whatever. I know nothing of any new plans which the railway people may be following. As for the rest of you guys"—he smiled around on them scornfully—"since you've chosen to make such fools of yourselves, you can go to hell!"

McLENNON could not well have made a worse mistake. With a yell of renewed rage, the whole mob serged in, heedless alike of Pete Coleman's warning threats and the guns in his hands.

"Swing'm up!" again came the shout.

The rope was just beginning to tighten when there came a scream from the rear of the crowd, and the cowboy, who was trying desperately to restrain the mob pressing about him without resorting to the expedient of shooting anyone, caught a glimpse of a white-faced woman who was fighting her way through furiously. Turning in his saddle, he quickly raised his six-shooter and fired three shots in rapid succession. The thin rope, cut in two where it crossed the arm of the pole, dropped loosely to the ground.

A howl went up from the crowd. A stone came hurtling through the air, went wide of its mark and smashed through the station window. Somebody fired off a gun.

"Stand back!" commanded the cowboy. "Ain't yuh got no respect for a lady?"

McLennon had fainted for the first time in his life and his wife was bending over him anxiously. She stood up abruptly and pointed excitedly at the men in front of her with a trembling finger.

"You—you—!" She could not speak. The tears sprang into her eyes, and with a sob she bent again over her husband's still form, while the leaders turned shamefacedly away.

Just then a great noise of galloping hoofs was heard and the mob saw Corporal Struthers of the Mounted Police dashing wildly down the street towards them, the broad brim of his hat blown back in front with the speed of his coming. In a whirlwind of dust he swooped down upon the scene and yanked his horse to its haunches. Flung himself from the saddle, carbine in hand, he demanded to know the meaning of all this.

There was a dead silence. Then from the concealment of numbers some wag piped: "W'y, Bob, w're y'ben?" A roar of laughter greeted the sally.

In thirty seconds the crowd had dispersed into small groups and only Mrs. McLennon, Pete Coleman from the Lazy-L and Mayor Spratt knelt by the prostrate man.

(To be continued)

Over-sold on Livestock

Reports would seem to indicate that there is brisk buying of pure-bred livestock, many advertisers reporting that they have received a great many more orders than they had stock to fill. Particularly is this true of pure-bred swine, and it must gladden the hearts of livestock men to see this revival of business in their line. As an example of the way buyers are picking up offerings, we print below a letter received from F. A. McGill, of Riverhurst, Sask.:

"I am enclosing an ad. for as fine a bunch of young Hampshire pigs as I have ever advertised. I may say that the two insertions of my ad. last fall were more than sufficient to sell the number of pigs I offered, and I was busy for weeks refusing enquiries that would have resulted in orders, besides having to return over \$400 in actual cash received after selling what I wished. I only hope the enclosed ad. will give as good results, even though I do have to sit up nights refusing surplus orders."



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Buy a tin from your grocer.



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503 Church St., Ashland, Ohio

The Countrywoman

Towards the Ideal Local Fair

TWO conferences have been held recently in Saskatchewan, one at North Battleford and the other at Weyburn, to consider the management and direction of fairs. The Saskatchewan Extension Service has found it necessary to discontinue for an indefinite period of time the provision of judges for the women's department, and also other departments of the local fairs, and the primary objects of these conferences were to give some assistance in the direction of fairs and the departments and the judging of women's and children's work.

The discussion of fair management brought out strongly the opinion that competition and commercialism have crept into the fair, and that people are in danger of losing sight of the educational ideal which alone justifies the existence of the fair. Too frequently sports are given an undue prominence, and monopolize the attention of the public. The local fair boards were warned that they needed to keep a sharp lookout to prevent the "midway" feature from entering the local field for certain forms of midway are anxiously watching every opportunity to step in. Managers and directors were urged to make use of the press and other means of publicity to bring before the public the possibility of the fair as a powerful educational institution.

The typical fair list was considered antiquated, and it was urged that an effort be made to revise the list, giving more prominence to the commodities which minister to our everyday needs, without a depreciation of the artistic side of each. It was recommended that the new prize list be prepared as soon after the fair as possible, while new and important aspects of the fair and perhaps certain deficiencies which need correction are fresh in mind.

There were a long list of recommendations but some of them were of particular concern to women. One asked that a child clinic be held in conjunction with each fair. Another asked that some provision be made for the supervision of the younger children to relieve the mothers if only for a short time. A very important recommendation asked that women be represented at the convention of agricultural societies, in view of the fact that the societies embrace the work of women in the matter of fairs.

That women could help in building up strong public support for the fair boards is certain. The educational features of the fair will especially appeal to them. The Weyburn conference recognized this when it recommended that the delegates on their return to their homes should give a report of the conference and its recommendations to the women of their district.

Happiness and Health

Although everyone does not believe it, yet happiness is a great help towards good health. People often say a person is cross because she has poor health, and, in a way, this is true. At the same time, however bad one's health, if one could manage to put a little happiness into one's life, one would be healthier.

If we are never quite well ourselves, we are inclined to envy those whose health is better than ours. But in a great many cases, though not all, we can make ourselves have good health. If not quite good, we can make it better than it is. I am not speaking here of right diet, sleep, exercise and the like. Doctors are much more capable of speaking or writing on these subjects! Being doctors, they are bound to know a great deal on the subject of health, for they have made it their life's study.

How few women are quite well for a whole month at a time! The little aches, of which men talk so disparagingly, are much harder to bear than they think. It is their ignorance which causes them to talk as they do; because they do not know and never could know what they are talking about!

From your own point of view, I want to tell you women, that when you

have done the right thing with regard to diet and the like, there is still one great factor which you have overlooked, unless you know this secret, "To be healthy, you must be happy."

Have you ever thought before, how essential happiness is to health? Can you digest your dinner properly, if you are miserable? Does not every mouthful seem to choke you? Can you sleep at night as you should, if you are unhappy?

We all ought to know that happiness is a state of mind. It does not depend on what we have or on what we do not have. We can make ourselves happy by cultivating the spirit of contentment. Our sense of humor, if we are lucky enough to have one, can help us a great deal. Our point of view or our philosophy, if we choose to call it such, can so dominate our lives that we will be happy, in spite of everything which seems against us.

Those who are suffering from an overbearing sorrow can find no better way to keep well than to do their best to make others happy. When the shadow over our homes seems unbearable at times, as all women know it does, we can so easily let ourselves drift until we lose our good health. It is nothing to us then; we do not even care to keep it. But, for the sake of others, we must do so.

Many women get through a big crisis of their lives yet let themselves suffer for trifles. One's reserve strength bears one past a crisis; but often it seems inadequate for the daily troubles and trials of life. Little pin pricks, tiny disappointments and petty worries make up our daily lives. Even the richest people suffer from them. One may make one's self more comfortable because one has money; but money cannot buy immunity from those daily crosses which are the lot of women. Happiness can buy better health than money can!

Strange as it may seem, some women even grumble at the trouble of having two or three children. "I can't go anywhere," they say, "I am so tied down with these children." You lucky, lucky women to have children who "tie you down." There are mothers and mothers with broken hearts and empty hands, who would give all the world if they now had the children who once "tied them down."

Children are the greatest source of happiness in the world. Live with your children as you never did before. You will find happiness with them, sure enough. You will grow young again. You will laugh and smile and play. We are never too old to play with our children. When you are happy with your children you will gain that much-coveted possession—good health. We all want good health. It is no use pretending we do not. Seek it then with your children. Why should you be selfish and seek it alone? Make your children happy; be happy yourselves and you will have good health.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

Spring

By Frances Parker

It is spring! It is spring!
I hear the birds sing;

The sun on the hillside is warm.
Through the trees almost bare,
I can see here and there,
Little patches of green;

While crocuses peep at the sun.

Deep down in my heart there's a warning,
and surging;
And down in my heart there's an eagerness
urging

Me out where its warm—
Where the buds are just peeping;
When all nature just wakes from her
sleeping;
Deep down in my heart there's a
warning.

The sap has sprung in the stiff bare trees,
And warmed them to life, they sway in
the breeze;
And birds have come, to build them a
home;

And little boys in the sunshine roam,
And eagerly search in the waving green,
For the tiny nest that seldom is seen.

It is spring! It is spring!

The out-of-door calls;
My windows are wide,
And deserted my halls,
I sit in the sun, and watch the trees sway,
That gracefully bowing, seem sweetly to
say;
It is spring! It is spring!



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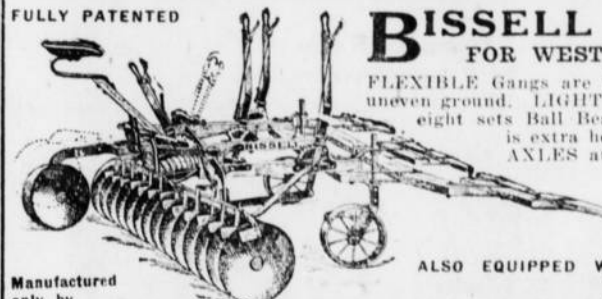
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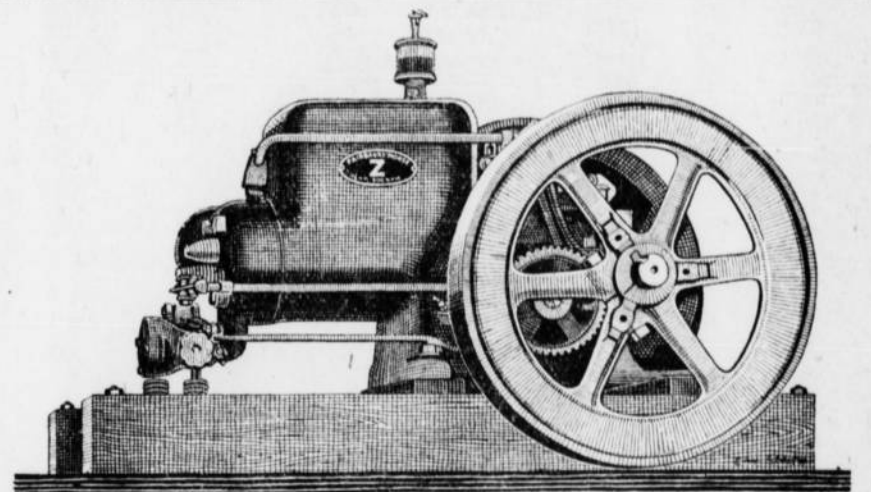
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 RAY BARKER, F—, SASK.
 OTTO NIKOLAUS, S—, ALTA.
 RUTH WARD, M—, ALTA.

Doc Sawbones

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Economic Group Organization

The Editor.—I was pleased to see in recent issues of The Guide, Mr. Wood's clear enunciation of economic class group organization. However, as I have lived amongst the Bolshevists in Alberta for several years I have heard of it before. For economic purposes this is undoubtedly the most effective method of securing reform. It seems to be fairly generally conceded that the bi-party political system must go. The main defects of this system are, I believe, that it tends to foster blind partisanship, and does not allow the elector sufficient latitude in choosing a candidate to support. Will economic class group organization eliminate these defects?

It stands to reason that anything a person becomes strongly bound to by past record and personal interest, he will without doubt become more or less partisan to. That has been the trouble with political parties. Parties' ideas and members' ideas are bound to change from time to time, but being a known member of a certain party one becomes bound to the machine. I do not think that economic groups will tend to lessen partisanship any.

We are calling on, admittedly, the strongest group incentive in man, and he will almost without exception use his vote and influence to further the political aspirations of that group, even if its political views are not according to his particular ones. Members of economic groups have not always an identity of opinion. It is natural that their opinions on certain political questions should differ at times. Let us note the western farmers' views as regards wheat marketing. They almost all believe that the present system is wrong, but opinions widely differ as to a betterment. Or consider a live subject down here, irrigation. Some farmers favor it and some for various reasons do not, at least extensive projects. Mr. Wood claims that only the strongest economic interests will compel organization. What about philanthropic societies? Instance the Red Cross. Undoubtedly economic interests will produce the strongest and most partisan group, but that is not wanted. The greater the adhesive power in the group may be, the greater partisanship will be shown.

With larger constituencies electing several candidates greater scope for choice

of candidate most nearly representing the opinion of each separate elector will be secured. It is impossible that everyone's opinions upon every live subject will coincide exactly with any candidate. Let each group of thought nominate a candidate and call upon electors whose opinions coincide for support. For instance, we could have irrigationists, anti-irrigationists, government control of railways advocates, the reverse and so on.

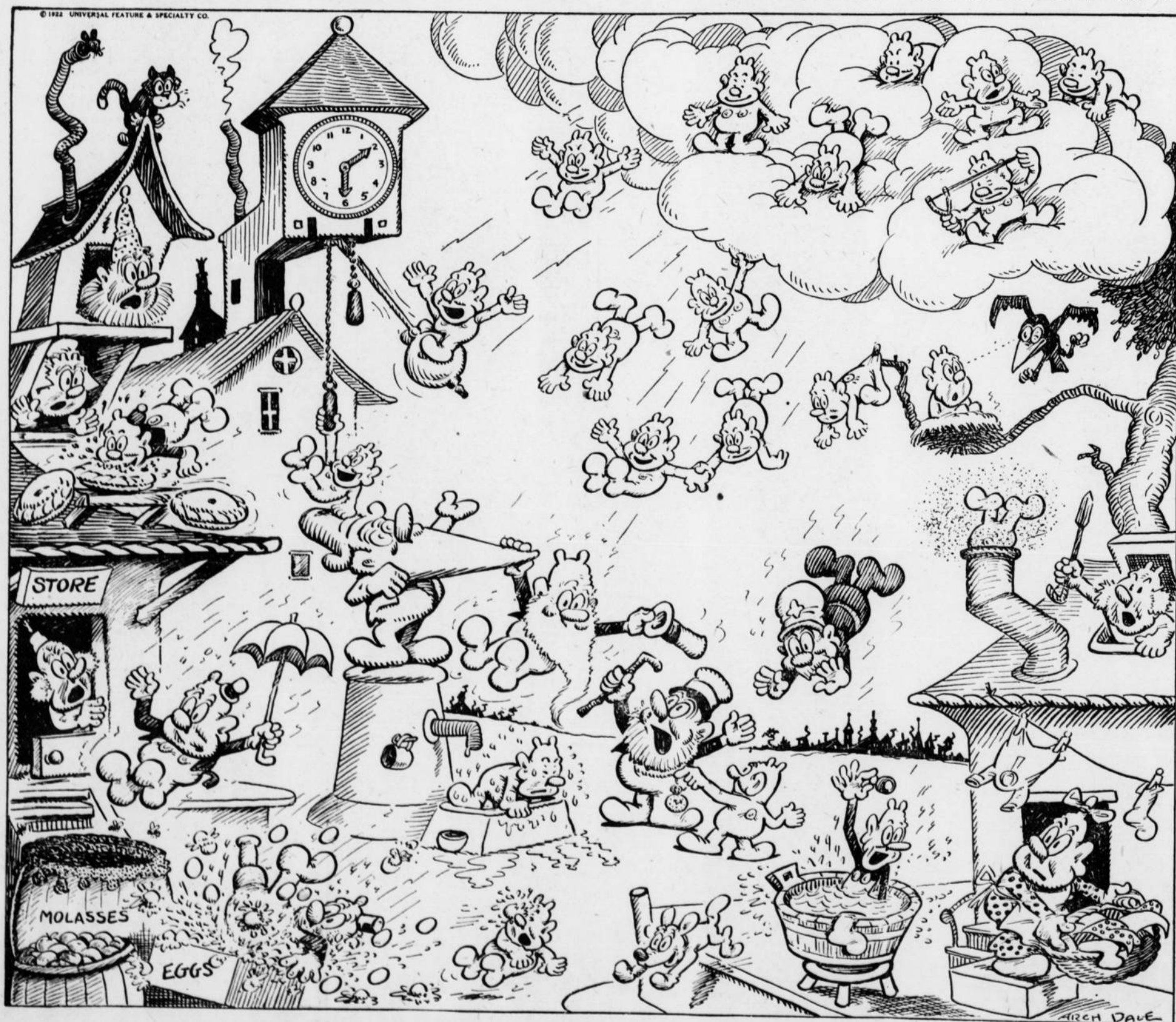
All political questions are not economic. Theorizers of government do not need to pre-suppose economic class war. Certain interests have, by using money power for political purposes, exploited unorganized workers. Our salvation lies in a more intelligent and higher type of citizen who will not be susceptible to bribes or politician's unfounded talk.—D. J. W. Oke, Burdett, Alta.

Taxation

The Editor.—In your issue of April 12, in an article on Manitoba Legislature Dies, the following sentence occurs: "Taxation must be adjusted to an equitable basis upon the entire population." How is it to be done? This is a question that applies to the whole Dominion.

I would like to have the question discussed in your valuable paper through the Forum or otherwise. My idea of an equitable basis is a person's ability to pay. If a person earns or is paid one dollar he ought to be able to pay a percentage of that dollar as taxes, say five per cent. This five per cent. would be paid for stamps to be affixed to receipt of transaction.

This tax would apply to every man, woman and child receiving money from



THE DOO DADS RETURN FROM THE MOON

As the Doo Dads stood talking to the jolly old "Man in the Moon," a large fleecy-white cloud came drifting by. It came very close to the moon and nestled against it. The Doo Dads suddenly thought that there was a chance for a new kind of a ride so they said "Good-bye" to the old gentleman. Then each and every little fellow ran down the moon on to this floating cloud. It was like stepping into cotton candy, or into a heap of down. After all of the Doo Dads were safely settled on the cloud, it began to move. Slowly and majestically it floated through the skies. The Man in the Moon smiled down upon them. The Doo Dads had no idea where they were going or "Where on Earth" they would land—if ever. For a long time they drifted along with the gentle south wind, slowly coming nearer the earth. At last they came so close that they could very plainly see the country they were passing over. Suddenly Doc Sawbones, who has the keenest eyes of all the Doo Dads, cried out:

"See that tower over yonder! I do believe, if my old eyes tell me right, that there is the town hall in Dooville!" Loud hip-hoo-rays and shrill shrieks of delight answered him. Home again! Dooville!

There were not many Doo Dads about, but those who saw the travellers dropping out of the sky stood in open-mouthed wonderment, and others gave them smiles of greeting. Oh! but how they did land! Sleepy Sam fell straight into a box of "Strictly Fresh Eggs." Roly landed on his face into a warm mince meat pie, while Old Man Grouch headed for the barrel of molasses. Doc, as young as ever, caught hold of his own statue as he came down. Polly landed in a wash tub full of hot suds, but was so happy to be at home again that he gallantly doffed his cap to the surprised Doo Dad lady.

any source of business, services, or labor, etc., from the governor-general to boot-black, with exceptions in the case of soldiers' or sailors' pensions, widows in certain circumstances, aged and infirm, etc.

The expenditure of the five cents would be as follows: Three cents to municipal government (one cent for education, one cent for public works and administration, one cent to sinking fund to retire debentures and form an emergency fund), one cent to provincial government and one cent to Dominion government.

Collecting this tax would be in the hands of the municipalities. Special stamps and receipt books being provided by the Dominion. This tax might be called a "service tax," and if it proved a success as a money getter, would take the place of other taxes now placed on lands and improvements which are a detriment to the advance of Canada as a whole.

Then take an article which has to go through various hands from producer to manufacturer, jobber, wholesaler, retailer to consumer, a special certificate would be used in such a case, and each party would show on the certificates that they had written off five per cent as "service tax" in each case till the retailer makes the final sale, when the stamps would be affixed and receipt handed to consumer, who would daily, weekly or monthly, hand stamped certificates to collectors to verify collections.

Do you think such a scheme feasible? What amount of taxes would you estimate would result in a year?—Veteran.

Western Land Laws

The Editor.—W. L. Dechow, in the April 5 issue, certainly took a very malicious stand against Canada over the noxious weed, gopher, and wild land acts. I had an experience with a couple of these prospective home-builders as W. L. D. calls them. Their land adjoined mine on each side, and they bought for a dirt cheap price. Myself and neighbors fought with the hordes of unpoisoned gophers, that scalloped the edges of our crop from these uncultivated fields. One of these farms had been cultivated and allowed to go back to sod. We were forced each year to cut this man's weeds to protect our own crops. After many years of pioneering, during which we improved our farms by fencing, building good buildings, grading roads and encouraging schools, they doubled in value. Likewise the speculators or home-seeker who lived in a mansion in the city, while we contended with his nuisances, his land doubled also. What a relief when he sold to a sure enough home-seeker who took possession at once.

The profits in this kind of investment were so great that the speculations increased, till these neglected plots became a menace to adjoining farms.

We then passed a law forcing holders of wild lands to keep them clean, and improve them or pay a tax. These laws do not affect home-seekers, as their intentions are of improving regardless of laws, but is a sore point between these speculators, as they depend on settlers' improvements to increase the value of their farms. I believe that W. L. D. is very unreasonable and unjust in his criticism. Does he think that farmers are going to poison gophers and combat noxious weeds for a bunch of money grabbers without some compensation?

He writes as if U.S.A. had Canada by the throat, and would force her to her knees by refusing reciprocity. U.S.A. in 1911 seemed strongly in favor of reciprocity. Now W.L.D. you wouldn't cut off your nose to spite your face, would you?

I have spent several years in the States and fortunately I found very few who were laboring in the same rut as our lowland friend. The majority regard Canada as an ideal neighbor.—V. H. Fisher, Tyvan, Sask.

Public Relief Not Enough

The Editor.—The government are again this year giving out relief in order to keep the people in existence, and feed and seed grain to encourage them to put in another crop. But this is not sufficient. Any farmer knows it takes money to operate farming through the summer. As the machinery wears out, it has got to be replaced, and then there is always some repairs the farmer has to have, so the government should try to solve the problem and lend money out on cheap interest in order that the farmers can carry on, and furthermore make the condition so that the farmers in the future wouldn't have to ask for relief, but will be supportable.—Peter Overgaard, Bingville, Alta.

Liability of Municipality

The Editor.—Would you kindly let me know through your paper this question? I heard that if a man got stuck in a mud hole on the government road and gets a farmer with horses to haul him out, and gets receipt from farmer for amount paid him, he can send the receipt into the municipality and get his money back? I heard that that is the law.—G. S. Erman, Edenwold, Sask.

It depends on circumstances. A municipality may be liable if it can be proven that the expense incurred or damage sustained is the result of a condition due to negligence on the part of the municipality. A municipality, however, is not likely to admit negligence, by paying out money as easily as mentioned in above letter.—Editor.

No Monopoly

The Editor.—Referring to Mr. Martin's speech on behalf of Mr. Dunning's nomination for the premiership of Saskatchewan, in which he states that Mr. Dunning has more brains than any member of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, we are very proud to know that we have at last, at the head of our government, a man with some brains. Since my connection with the Grain Growers' Association never once have the members or any one of them claimed to have a monopoly of brains, nor did they ever go under a camouflage name to befool the electorate, but always fought for the people's principles, under its own name and banner.—H. B. Lloyd, Pretty Valley, Sask.

The Industrial Group

The Editor.—After having carefully studied H. W. Wood's article on The Efficient Citizenship Group, published by The Guide, I wish to state that I am thoroughly in agreement with its contents as far as it has been outlined. The article contains a great deal of food for thought, not only to farmers but to all sincere students of social and economic problems, and should therefore receive careful attention of all who are striving to bring about just relations between all fellow humans.

I wish in these few lines to point out what to my mind is an error in application. Many of those who seem to believe that the most efficient citizen group is the political, and have therefore coined the phrase, Economic Group Organization for Political Purposes, thereby meaning parliamentary action, believing that if the right laws are passed that will solve their trouble. This idea seems to be so general that I consider that efforts must be made to correct it, and if possible to eradicate it, because if we don't we may share the same fate that in the past has been the lot of numerous organizations, by placing too much faith in parliamentary action and thereby become disgusted and finally destroyed by it.

I wish to point out that the most efficient group is the economic and industrial, in fact when developed to its logical perfection, "it is all sufficient." We must not reach such stage of efficiency we must not only develop harmony of ideas, but also, what is more important, harmony in action, that so we must become co-operators in fact. In order to reach that stage of efficiency we must bend all our efforts towards gaining control over the material things of life, that is, we must by organized efforts develop power enough by which to take complete control of the products of our toil, in order that we may exchange them on equal terms with the producers of the other industries. That is the only way by which we can attain true co-operation, in fact in connection with this it must be pointed out that according to socialists, human society is a social body (although not always consciously recognized) composed under our modern industrial and commercial system of all who directly or indirectly, through useful work of brain or brawn, participate in the production of the comforts of life in the various industries of which it consists. Each of these industries have a certain function to perform, yet absolutely indispensable to the whole.

The function of these industries under an orderly and true co-operative system would be to produce sufficient of products to supply the demand thereof, each industry having autonomy over its own industrial activity, yet all of them should be co-ordinated and federated into some central organization, similar to our council of agriculture, for general administration work, consisting of compiling statistics setting forth the amount needed of the various products to be produced by each of the industrial branches, thereby avoiding the industrial crises that we now are subjected to by having production and consumption balance one another. With provisions for a surplus in every line by which to meet any emergency that may arise.

Efficient industrial group organization developed along this plan would eliminate the necessity of the existing form of political government, under which our representatives become jacks of all trades, but masters of none (except politics for politics' sake, which is a very undesirable efficiency that we can well do without), which, based on geographical division, embraces all kinds of industries and vocations, which no one man can justly and properly represent, and the consequence of this unavoidable inefficiency is always constant dissatisfaction among the electors.—Carl H. Axelsson, Bingville, Alta.

Saskatchewan Politics

The Editor.—In as short a space as possible I wish to review the political situation as it is in Saskatchewan today.

The leaders of the present government ask why, if they are legislating for the common good of the people of the province, there should be any opposition. If we were to restrict our view to the provincial situation alone this question would be difficult to answer. It is when we consider the relation of the organized farmer and laborer to economic and political questions of the Dominion at large that we fail to agree with the position taken by the leaders of the present Saskatchewan government. For the last quarter of a century the farming and labor class have been working along lines of education and organization to establish themselves to command a voice in legislation, and only now do they find themselves in a position commensurate with their importance as a body.

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While this movement is continent-wide and practically world-wide, we wish only to consider it in relation to the Saskatchewan provincial government, but in a movement of this magnitude it does not do to hit only here and there along the line, but an organization must be complete from the local right up to the federal parliament and this must inevitably include the Saskatchewan provincial legislature.

We can well understand, in the light of recent events, why the Hon. W. M. Martin saw fit to adhere to the Liberal party during recent years; but why the Hon. C. A. Dunning, who, as he admits, owes his political opportunities to the S.G.G.A., should still adhere to that party is not so clear. While, as he claims, the bulk of the members of the S.G.G.A. may have been Liberals, he must know now that they are grain growers first and adherents of a political party last. Mr. Dunning, in his manifesto, asks for a G.G.A. which all may join on an equal basis, regardless of race, religion or politics. Let us tell him how this can be obtained. By their votes on December 6, the electors of the prairie provinces declared themselves organized farmers without relation to race or creed, and not Liberals or Conservatives. The time has gone when a party bearing the name of a federal political party has a place in provincial politics. When Mr. Dunning sees fit to sever the party which he represents from the name Liberal, then he can have the backing of every grain grower in the province, but unless he does this, he knows and we know that shortly he must step aside and give place to those of broader vision who can sense the will of the people more truly.

Mr. Dunning would probably argue that in so doing he would be a traitor to his party, but he would have as examples more than one of the greatest British statesmen.

Then the S.G.G.A. could divorce itself altogether from politics, into which it has been virtually forced by the attitude of Mr. Dunning and his colleagues. Let these men be just sufficiently broadminded to cast party and traditions aside and come out for a peoples' government, free from taint of federal politics, and they will find the people wholeheartedly behind them, and they will go down in history as men big enough to live up to the teachings and principles inculcated by the S.G.G.A.; but let them refuse to do so and they cannot cavil when they are passed by as they assuredly will be in the march of progress of the organized farmer and laborer of today and tomorrow.—C. R. Totton, Verwood, Sask.

Human Nature in Politics

The Editor.—Having read with interest J. T. Hull's sketch of The Two Historic Parties, which appeared in The Guide of April 19, I feel compelled to draw attention to one phase of the question which Mr. Hull does not touch upon; namely, the reason why the two historic parties so stubbornly endure. It all harks back to the simple proposition, "the people want them."

The lavish display and expense when King George opened parliament at Westminster has been criticised; but if the king's wishes in the matter had been consulted, do you not think he would have preferred going down to the House of Commons in his motor car, without all the fuss and bother?

But the man in the street would miss the pomp and show of the old customs; he likes to read in the paper the next day, as the assembled family listen interestedly, about the old state coach and eight cream-colored ponies with their gorgeous trappings.

Mr. Mackenzie King, in Industry and Humanity, declares the psychological element in industrial problems to be of great importance. He might have gone farther, and made the assertion that the human element is the supreme factor in the whole realm of society and politics.

Of all obstacles in the way of universal peace, the greatest seems to be the inborn propensity of mankind to quarrel and fight! All the panaceas offered for the abolition of war—the League of Nations, the International Auxiliary Language, the abolition of tariff barriers (all essentially good and with a place in the scheme of world-peace), will forever fall short of the

desired goal without a change of heart on the part of mankind—that spiritual regeneration which alone can bring about the downfall of the merciless law of competition and establish the reign of co-operation. How strangely the human element shows in party politics! I was conversing the other day with a man of distinctly progressive ideas in regard to war. He recognizes that the burden and misery of war fall upon the people, the workers, who both fight the war and pay for it. Yet the same is a staunch member of the Liberal party, provincially and federally; and fails to see inconsistency in his attitude.

The radical who sees waste and ruin in war between countries, cannot recognize in war between two parties, the same evil effects. Is not party strife political war? And is it not as foolish, wasteful, and destructive, as the real thing?

"But it is not destructive to life and property," you say. No, but it is destructive to progress and development; and very often of the means of life, if not of life itself. There is a great battle. The victors are returned to power. They straightway follow the only natural and logical course, i.e., consolidate their position and strengthen it against counter-attack. The business of the welfare of the people, in whose interests (and at whose expense) the battle was fought, is a secondary matter.

Should another great battle be precipitated at any time, the people's money is largely drawn upon by the party in power to defend itself, and the civil servants who are doing the people's work, leave their posts and flock to the party standard to aid in its defense, like the vassals of a feudal lord. Should the party in power lose the battle, and become the official opposition, their business is guerilla warfare; harassing the enemy whenever a chance presents itself.

Is there not, in the loyal allegiance of the proletariat to the old Historic Parties, something of the same psychological element which made the old cavaliers give all that they had, even to life itself, for the Stuarts?

Government and Co-operation, says John Ruskin, "are in all things the laws of life; anarchy and competition the laws of death."

Let our aim, then, be to establish our government on the basis of co-operation, and let us remember that in order to cross a river we must first build a bridge; and to borrow Mr. Lloyd George's metaphor, we must hammer away at the piles and get them firmly driven in before the more beautiful superstructure can be raised—a superstructure that will last, and carry to and fro the coming generations, for whom it is "up to us" to make the world at least a little better than we found it.—H. M. Rayner, Ituna, Sask.

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fast, sure killers, \$5.00. F. Kyle, Kyleville, Sask.
18-3SELLING—FINE CANARIES, SINGERS, \$8.00;
buns, \$2.50. Noah Gravbill, Commerce, Alta. 17-4

Poultry

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 50 CENTS EACH,
or \$40 100; from imported stock. Geo. S. Hewitt,
Didsbury, Alta. 12-9PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$2.00
per 10; fawn and white, \$2.00 per 12. Harry
Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 16-5PEKIN DUCKS—NINE EGGS, \$2.00. W. J.
Ingles, Roblin, Man. 16-5

Minorcas

SELLING—BLACK MINORCA HATCHING
eggs. David Cornell, Willows, Sask. 19-2

Plymouth Rocks

HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED
Plymouth Rocks. Male birds heading 1922 pens:
White Rocks—Sons of Lady Maude, 286 eggs, and
Lady Ella, 282 eggs (both grandsons of Lady
Alfalfa, 301 eggs). Barred Rocks—Sons of Lady
Ada, 290 eggs, and Lady Anna, 264 eggs. Bred to
selected high-producing females. Hatching eggs,
\$5.00 for 15; 30 for \$8.00. H. Higginbotham,
Calgary, Alta. 20-2WANT LAYERS? THEN PURCHASE HATCH-
ing eggs from culled flock of unexcelled utility
Barred Rocks, females mated to three pedigreed
and one 264-egg strain cockerel, a winter-laying
flock, 15 eggs, \$3.00; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$10.00. Infertile
replaced. Robert Glen, Mildred, Sask. 18-3HEAVY-LAYING PURE-BRED BARRED
Rocks. Pen No. 1, pedigreed male, grandson of
261-egg hen; eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Pens with
exhibition males; eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. W.
J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 19-3BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER
100 prizes, Regina, Saskatchewan, Brandon, Guelph,
Toronto, Detroit, with cups, medals, ribbons. Ex-
cellent layers. Eggs, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.00 per setting.
Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 17-1PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50;
from selected heavy-laying pullets, mated to
choicest university cockerels. R. McGregor,
Simpson, Sask. 19-3SELLING—IMPERIAL RINGLET STRAIN
Barred Rock eggs, pen headed by imported cock,
per setting, \$3.00. Mrs. Carman Whiteford,
Harmsworth, Man. 19-2SELECTED BARRED ROCKS, ARISTOCRAT
strain, 15 eggs, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10.00. Satis-
faction guaranteed. W. Mustard, Creelman,
Sask. 16-3LARGE, HEALTHY WHITE PLYMOUTH
Rocks, good layers. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50
per 30, \$6.00 per 100. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 16-5PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, COCK-
erels weighing eight to ten pounds. Park's laying
strain, inspected by provincial inspector, 15, \$2.00.
Sheldon Ramsay, Dells, Sask. 17-1QUALITY BARRED ROCKS, PRIZE WINNERS.
Eggs, \$2.50 15; \$10.00 100; \$20.00 200. Cockerel
mating, \$5.00 15. Mrs. Alfred Wilson, Lashburn,
Sask. 18-4PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR
setting, \$2.00 for 15. Wm. H. Smith, Box 196,
Macklin, Sask. 18-3PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS,
from large, well-bred birds, \$2.25 setting. Mrs.
Hurley, Dells, Sask. 18-3PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 FOR
15, \$8.00 per 100. N. E. Nelson, Clanwilliam,
Man. 18-3PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50
per 15, \$8.00 per 100. Melvin Hogen, Carruthers,
Sask. 17-5"BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50;
30, \$3.00. Lovely blue trees, dozen, \$1.00. Mrs.
A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 15-6HATCHING EGGS, PURE BARRED ROCKS,
\$1.50 per 15; special mating, \$2.00 per 15. L.
Darling, Colonsay, Sask. 16-6AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAYING STRAIN
Barred Rock eggs, \$1.50 15, \$4.00 45. Fertility
guaranteed. R. Templeton, Baldu, Man. 19-3BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, LAYING
strain, \$1.50 for 15. Chas. Steiner, Vulcan, Alta. 19-4PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, WINTER LAY-
ing strain, 15, \$1.75. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor,
Alta. 17-5BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS—FOR
balance of season, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 50.
H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 17-5BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50
per 15, \$7.00 per 100. J. Cowell, Jansen, Sask. 17-5

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS,
choicest utility stock, good winter layers, 15, \$1.50;
30, \$2.75; 100, \$8.00. Arthur Woodcock, Minne-
dosa, Man. 13-9PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, GOOD
laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Mrs. James Hood, Castor,
Alta. 17-4SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON
hatching eggs, \$3.00 setting of 15. P. Chas.
Kerobert, Sask. 14-8PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING
eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10.00. F. C. Coates,
Saskatoon, Alta. 16-5

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LIVESTOCK

HORSES

SELLING—THREE YOUNG GLYDENDALE
stallions, two rising three, one rising five years,
from imported mare by the champion imported
stallion, Scotland's Major, 18369 John Loring,
Blomfolds, Alta. 13-1DUMONT, 130442 (7901), A HANDSOME JET
black horse, is sure sound and right in every way,
and is for sale. Apply A. A. Ryley, Canada Bread,
Winnipeg. 13-1

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

BULLS FOR SALE AT BEEF PRICES—WE
have six choice registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls,
13 to 15 months, to clear at \$75 each; practically
8½ cents pound; act now. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Connor and Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 20-2MAJOR OF WESTER FOWLS, IMP., WEIGHT
over ton, is sire of three choice bulls, serviceable
age, am offering at \$100 each. Tubercular free.
John Sim, Grenfell, Sask. 19-3SELLING—TWO CHOICE ABERDEEN-ANGUS
bulls. Price according to times. H. Teece, Lem-
berg, Sask. 19-4ABERDEEN-ANGUS—15 HEIFERS, SEVERAL
bulls, from a two-thousand-pound herd sire. Thos.
Knowles, Irma, Alta. 18-3

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS—SOME
young registered bulls and heifers, up to one year,
\$75 to \$100. Crated and shipped by express.
Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 16-5WANTED—SHORTHORN COWS AND
heifers, subject to tubercular test. Welch Farm,
Marquette, Man. 15-7FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULL, REGIS-
tered, two years, roan, \$100. James Johnston,
Wilkie, Sask. 20-2FOR SALE QUALITY PURE-BRED SHOR-
thorn bulls, from state accredited herd. Erickson
Bros., Wilton, North Dakota. 19-3

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN BULL, KING TOPSY
Mercedes, coming four years, dehorned and very
gentle, from high-producing stock, a bargain at
\$150. Also three bull calves by the above sire,
three, four and seven months; prices \$40, \$50,
\$60. Write for further particulars. W. Lowe,
Amisk, Alta. 18-3SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, COWS
and heifers to freshen, also herd sires. D. B.
Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 9-1HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, Sired by GRAND
champion, out of good milkers. Rothwell Farms,
Regina. 20-2

Herefords

SELLING—HEREFORD BULLS AND FEMALES,
all ages, tested for tuberculousis, quality choice.
Prices right. H. E. Robinson, Carman, Man. 9-1

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One dose of Continental
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Filtrate gives life-long protection.Price 15 cents per dose, at your
dealer or WINNIPEG VETER-

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Berkshires

BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

BOOKING orders for
March and April lit-
ters. Long, smooth, early
maturing stock. Pairs and
trios unrelated \$15 \$20
and \$25 each, according to
quality. Express prepaid.
The oldest, largest and
choicest herd in Manitoba.
\$10 deposit with order.
JAMES M. EWENS
BETHANY, MAN.
C.N.R. and C.P.R.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES

REGISTERED April pigs, from long, deep, ma-
ture sows, \$15 at eight weeks. Selects from
first litters, \$12. Sired by University-bred boar.
A few unrelated pairs, \$25. M. W. BAILEY,
Druid, Sask. 17-2BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, FROM EXHIBI-
tion stock. Booking orders for April and May
litters, from long, smooth mature sows, \$15 and
\$20 each, according to quality; papers included.
Can also supply unrelated pairs or trios, \$10
deposit with order. My sows are by first prize
boar, second prize sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Hor-
bridge, Crossfield, Alta. 20-4BERKSHIRE BOARS, AMES RIVAL BREED-
ing, March and April litters, \$16 each at eight
weeks, with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Creelman Agricultural Society, Creelman, Sask. 20-1REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERKSHIRES,
out of bacon-type sows, sired by heavy lard hog,
early April farrow, also some all bacon type,
splendid lengthy stock, \$15 each. W. A. Lowe,
Churchbridge, Sask. 17-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide classified ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we
put your ad where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad every time it runs.
Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who
are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide classified ads. We get results
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a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word
for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures
as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure
and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address
must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be
classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for classified
advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in
advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven
days in advance.LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks
for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order.
Cost \$5.00 apiece.COMMERCIAL—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.
Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.SELLING—BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES,
April farrowed; nothing but good ones sent out.
Boar pigs, \$15; sow pigs, \$17, at eight weeks old;
registration papers included. Can furnish un-
related pairs. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 18-6REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS, MARCH
farrowed, good breeding and good individuals,
\$15 each, at eight weeks. Norman Powell, Trux,
Sask. 18-3REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS, \$40 AND
\$25 each, according to age. Cecil Morrison,
Grenfell, Sask. 18-3REAL BACON TYPE BERKSHIRE PIGS, FROM
April litters, \$15 and \$20; sows, from October
litters, \$35. W. Lowe, Amisk, Alta. 18-3REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, SIX AND EIGHT
weeks, \$20 and \$25 pair; papers included.
Pullinger, Frohisher, Sask. 20-3REGISTERED PURE-BRED BERKSHIRE
boars, weanlings, Ames Rival strain, only choice
sold, \$15. George Therou, Jarrow, Alta. 20-3REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, BACON TYPE,
April farrow, \$16, eight weeks. A. W. Heritage,
Harmsworth, Man. 20-5IMPROVED LONG ENGLISH BERKSHIRES,
\$15 each at eight weeks old, March litters. W. S.
Dale, Viscount, Sask. 20-5

Yorkshires

FOR SALE—LARGE YORKSHIRES, FINE
bunch of young pigs, from big husky sows, \$15
at eight weeks. Satisfaction and pedigree abso-
lutely guaranteed. Henry J. Pederson, Box 180,
Readlyn, Sask. 20-5REGISTERED YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$15
and \$20; unrelated pairs; Willow Farm quality.
Buy young, save money. Satisfaction guaranteed.
M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 19-6REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SIRE, VAR-
sity-King; Saskatchewan University stock. J.
Adamson, Secretary, Boys' and Girls' Club,
Anenold, Sask. 19-4YORKSHIRES—APRIL FARROW, FROM
prize-winning stock. Boars, \$17.50; gilts, \$12;
pedigrees included. Chas. Fergstad, Round Hill,
Alta. 19-6I AM NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR CHOICE
registered Yorkshire boars of best breeding, \$15
and \$20 each, April litters. R. C. Hall, Wapella,
Sask. 19-3SELLING—LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRE
pigs, farrowed April 1, off large matured stock,
\$15, eight weeks, including papers. Albert Martin,
Antler, Sask. 20-4REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, UNRELATED
pairs, March, April, May, sired by prize winners,
\$15 and \$20 each. Rothwell Farms, Regina,
Sask. 20-6REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TWO MONTHS
old, both sex, \$15 each, from large mature sows.
H. W. Harvey and Son, Rapid City, Man. 20-3YORKSHIRE BOARS, FROM MATURED SOWS,
farrowed April 1 and 27, \$15, six weeks, pedigrees
included. W. H. Luey, Elgin, Man. 20-5YORKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW, FROM 600-
pound sows, both sexes, \$15 each. Pedigrees
furnished. Nat. Hall, Elgin, Man. 20-2ONLY ONE LEFT—YORKSHIRE BOAR, FAR-
rowed March 4, \$20, f.o.b. Ninette, Man. Apply
Aubrey L. Lowe. 17-5IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES, APRIL
litters, \$13. Pedigrees furnished. J. F. Carter,
Box 43, Spy Hill, Sask. 20-5YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, \$12, EIGHT
weeks. James A. Stewart, Box 231, Cabri, Sask. 17-5FEBRUARY YORKSHIRES, REGISTERED,
\$15 each, either sex. E. E. Baynton, Big Stick
Lake, Sask. 17-5YORKSHIRES—BOTH SEX, AT 15 DOLLARS,
weanling age. C. A. Condon, Newdale, Man. 19-2

Hampshires

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—APRIL PIGS, FROM
prize winners, \$35 for two, delivered with pedigree
when weaned. Order now. Satisfaction assured.
F. A. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 19-5

The Cheerful Plowman

J. Edw. Tuft



The Weed Problem

My neighbor sowed a mustard seed some twenty years ago; the thing produced
a handsome weed, and so he let it grow. The naughty winds and summer floods
picked off the ripened pods, and laid them down in wheat and spuds and on the
fertile sods. Another spring a thousand weeds sprang up with pods galore;
another spring and from their seeds there grew a million more; another spring my
neighbor's land was one big patch of flowers—they grew as thick as they could
stand, in bunches, flocks and bowers. In five years' time the countryside, from
Gretchenfeld to Ghreet, was daubed with spangles far and wide in calico effect.
'Twas then the country rose to arms to wage a valiant fight, determined to clean
up the farms and do it over night! The fight begun has never stopped—there's
mustard growing now that never dies though hacked and chopped by harrow, disc
and plow. A thousand men a thousand days have labored, I suppose, on fields and
yards and alleyways where that wild mustard grows. Ten thousand men, ten
thousand more, will have to labor yet on this old countryside before the fight is
won, I'll bet! The fight is on by hill and dale, on upland, glade and glen; it saps
the time, and strength and kale of honest-minded men. So, neighbor, take my sage
advice: Next time you see a weed, uproot the rascal once or twice before it goes
to seed!

Leghorns

PALMER'S FAMOUS SILVER MEDAL WINTER laying S. C. White Leghorns. Western Canadian Leghorn headquarters. Special price for June and July chicks, the best months, \$19.50 per 100; regular price \$27. Order from this ad. to ensure delivery. We specialize in long distance shipments and can ship safely to Fort William. Catalog on request. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 19-6

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN BABY chicks, from exhibition birds, some of which took first at Swift Current, 1922. All chicks guaranteed alive at your station. Prepaid, 25, \$8.00; 50, \$15.00; 100, \$28.00; Saskatchewan, Manitoba or Alberta. Put them with broody hens. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 30, \$4.00; 100, \$10.00. Perry Neale, Lovat, Sask. 12-9

WON SECOND PEN, PROVINCIAL LAYING contest, Indian Head, 1921, with my Single Comb, White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Laying strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Fleming, Sask. 12-9

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—MY flock is culled and I am using Agricultural College cockerels. Eggs \$2.00 15; \$4.50 50; \$7.00 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. F. Garnett, Carman, Man. 12-5

BRED-TO-LAY S. C. WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, April, \$30 per 100; May, \$25; June, \$20. Safe arrival guaranteed. White Feather Poultry Yard, Deloraine, Man. 16-5

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 100. Single Comb White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 15. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 18-5

HATCHING EGGS—LAWTON'S BRED-TO-LAY S. C. W. Leghorns, \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30, \$10 per 100. Discount of 10% on orders 200 and over. W. E. Lawton, 1311 Ave. G North, Saskatoon. 18-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, from my exhibition laying strain, 15, \$2.00. A. A. Moreton, Box 1289, Saskatoon, Sask. 18-5

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY S. C. BROWN LEG- horns, hens and pullets, \$1.25; also hatching eggs, \$1.50 per 15. W. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 18-5

BUFF LEGHORNS—EGGS, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50; \$8.00 100. Hatching guaranteed. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 18-3

TOM BARRON 282-EGG STRAIN WHITE Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15; Leghorns, \$10 per 100. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 18-5

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. Wesley Horn, Ardath, Sask. 16-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50; large, vigorous stock. Harriett Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 13-10

BLACK LEGHORNS—CONSISTENT WINNERS, Brandon fair. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 15; \$5.00 50. R. F. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-4

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, pen headed by Martin pedigree Dorcas cockerel, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 30, \$7.00 per 50; pen, Martin Regals, \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$5.00 per 50. Ship from Bengough or Viceroy. George Cleland, Bengough, Sask. 16-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, from rose comb stock, culled by expert, university strain, careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wedrick, Kinley, Sask. 11-10

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, Rose Comb, Martin and university bred-to-lay strains; safely packed; \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 50. J. B. Fraser, Major, Sask. 16-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte eggs, from beautiful birds; \$1.50 15, \$5.00 60; infertiles replaced. Thos. E. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. 16-5

INTERNATIONAL EGG-LAYING, WINNING strain White Wyandottes. Eggs, \$2.00 setting. Mrs. Ches. Horn, Manyberries, Alta. 18-11

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, John Martin strain and bred-to-lay, \$1.50 per 15. Bittern Lake Ranch, Bittern Lake, Alta. 18-11

PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE eggs, \$3.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 30. N. Fehr, Glendale, Man. 18-3

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM MARTIN'S best pen, Regal-Dorcas, \$3.00, \$2.50 setting. J. B. Powell, Wapella, Sask. 15-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, good laying strain, \$2.00 per 15. F. W. Curle, Makaroff, Man. 15-6

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, winter-laying strain, 15, \$1.75. Annie Traub, Togo, Sask. 14-8

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15, delivered. Mrs. Wussow, Churchbridge, Sask. 18-4

SELECTED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. John Macdonald, Clarkleib, Man. 17-5

SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 a setting of 15, or \$10 per 100 eggs. Robert Muirhead, Carberry, Man. 19-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 15, \$1.75. Geo. Strachan, Cranall, Man. 17-4

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$3.00 PER 15, \$5.00 per 30. M. Cohn, Mossbank, Sask. 17-5

WHITE WYANDOTES, FARM RANGE, 100 eggs, \$6.00. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 20-2

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED for high egg production as well as exhibition. My pens contain Saskatchewan, Brandon and Regina prize winners. Pen 1, headed by winner of first as cockerel and again first as cock at Saskatoon. Eggs, \$10 setting. Pen 2, setting, \$5.00; two settings, \$9.00. Pen 3, setting, \$3.00; two settings, \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask. 17-5

HATCHING EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING, pure-bred Rhode Island Reds, single comb, setting, \$2.00; two settings, \$3.50. W. Jowsey, Macrorie, Sask. 16-5

RHODE ISLAND REDS, EITHER COMB, choice laying, exhibition stock. Eggs, \$2.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Andrew G. Mitchell, Radisson, Sask. 20-5

ROSE COMB REDS, UNIVERSITY STRAIN, splendid winter layers, \$1.50 setting, \$6.00 100. L. Webster, Tichfield, Sask. 20-2

SINGLE COMB REDS, BRED-TO-LAY, TRAP- nested. Hatching eggs, \$2.15. A. Macfarlane, Summerberry, Sask. 18-5

ROSE COMB RED HATCHING EGGS, WINTER layers, prize-winning stock, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.75; 100, \$8.00. C. Deer, Canora, Sask. 16-5

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE-BRED PEN, ONE with first cockerel, Brandon fair. Eggs, \$3.50 15; two, \$2.00 15. Gordon Doan, Biggar, Sask. 17-6

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, setting, \$1.50; 100, \$9.00; single comb, 15, \$3.00. A. Padgham, Biggar, Sask. 19-3

FOR SALE—BABY CHICKS, \$3.75 DOZEN; 100, \$30. Mrs. Chas. Frederick, Asquith, Sask. 19-3

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs, laying strain, infertiles replaced, \$2.50 for 15. Mrs. Owens, Dubuc, Sask. 19-2

Anconas

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00; from Dominion's champion laying strains. Gies and Howe stock. Chas. Adams, Major, Sask. 17-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB ANCONA hatching eggs, \$2.50 per 15; grand winter layers. Albert J. Leander, Carman, Man. 15-6

Orpingtons

McARTHUR STRAIN HATCHING EGGS, from tested, selected layers, \$2.50 for 15, 100 for \$15. G. P. White, Redvers, Sask. 18-4

PURE-BRED BUTT ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, Clarke's prize-winning strain, \$2.00 15, \$10 100 eggs. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask. 19-3

PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$3.00 for 15. Ross Cottingham, Milestone, Sask. 20-2

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$2.50 15, POST- paid. Florence MacNaughton, Craven, Sask. 18-3

BABY CHICKS



BABY CHICKS

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(See also General Miscellaneous)

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Stewart on Wheat Board

Evidence of Chairman of Former Canadian Wheat Board Strongly Supports Compulsory National Marketing

JAMES STEWART, who was chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board which marketed the wheat crop of 1919, gave evidence before the House of Commons committee on agriculture and colonization at Ottawa on April 28. Mr. Stewart as far as possible avoided any expression of his own opinions, and spoke only of facts which were within his knowledge. His evidence, however, clearly demonstrated a number of important facts, namely, that the Wheat Board secured a higher price for the farmers than the ordinary open market system would have done, that the price of flour to the Canadian consumer was relatively lower than in other countries, that the grain trade and flour millers were adequately compensated for their services under the Board, and that a compulsory pool is much more effective than a voluntary pool could be.

Following are some extracts from Mr. Stewart's evidence:

Hon. W. R. Motherwell: "... During the evidence there has developed apparently two schools of thought with regard to the practicability of a Wheat Board holding back a portion of the crop during low prices, and selling it at a more favorable opportunity. One school thinks that that can be done. ... There is another school who took the ground that if you held back the crop waiting for more favorable opportunities to make a good sale you will only be playing into the hands of other exporting countries. ... Possibly Mr. Stewart could tell us exactly how he found it worked out when all the wheat in Canada was under the control of the Wheat Board, and whether he could sell it to better advantage that way, than the way it has been handled on former occasions?"

Witness: "In actual practice we found it possible to withhold grain from the market and sell it ultimately at a higher level. Does that answer your question?"

Mr. Motherwell: "Yes."

Mr. Caldwell: "The statement has been made that, due to the action of the Wheat Board, the price of flour was enhanced to the Canadian consumer, and that if the Wheat Board were reconstituted now it would mean an advance in the price of flour to the consumer in Canada?"

Witness: "As a matter of fact, the Canadian Wheat Board have never stated it before, but the price at which the Canadian consumer got his flour was relatively less than that received for the wheat, which was exported as raw material; so that the Canadian consumer paid less than the world's price."

Mr. Caldwell: "For flour?"

Witness: "Yes."

Mr. Sales: "I would like to take your mind back, Mr. Stewart, to the close of the Wheat Board in August, 1920. The statement has been made by Mr. Wood that had the Wheat Board been in operation last year it would have saved to this country \$25,000,000. That has been ridiculed to some extent by Dr. Magill, and I would like to know your opinion about that matter. Had the Wheat Board remained in operation instead of being disbanded—you remember the fall in the price of wheat that took place so disastrously—what would have been the amount of money that would have been saved to this country?"

Witness: "I am rather diffident about expressing any opinions, Mr. Sales, if I may be excused."

Defining the Price

Mr. Sales: "I recognize your position. I know that as former chairman of the Wheat Board it may almost appear to this committee as if you were after the position again, and I can assure them that that is not the case. But the farmers have imagined that when the Wheat Board was decontrolled, and they became aware of that fact in Chicago, they immediately started out to sell all their own wheat, probably their own carry-over, and the more they sold the more the price was depressed,

and they did that knowing they could come and buy our wheat in October, a better wheat than their own, at a less price. Is that right?"

Witness: "I would imagine so."

Mr. Sales: "Then the constant selling by these people of the future wheat depresses the price the producer receives."

Witness: "I will go thus far, that the removal of control at that particular time did precipitate a decline; in other words, the decline would not have been so drastic immediately had the board been operating in Canada at that time."

Would Have Kept Up Price

Mr. Sales: "Had you been assured of continuing the Wheat Board for that year you would have been selling to the British buyer Canadian wheat in the months of July and August at a price of \$2.85, \$3.00 and so on, would you?"

Witness: "Presumably."

Mr. Sales: "So that the farmer would have got the benefit of that selling. Dr. Magill stated that you could not sell because you had no assurance of possessing authority, and the trade could not sell because they had not authority and were closed up, and the consequence was we had to suffer a big decline in prices. My point is that we lost many millions of dollars that year because the Wheat Board was not continued."

Witness: "Speaking in general terms I would say yes."

Mr. Sales: "But you could not give us any idea of how many millions of dollars were lost?"

Witness: "No, sir."

Mr. Sales: "Dr. Magill pointed out to us that the price in Minneapolis was very much higher than in Canada, and I wondered why you did not sell our wheat to the Minneapolis market and take advantage of that high price, \$3.00 and something?"

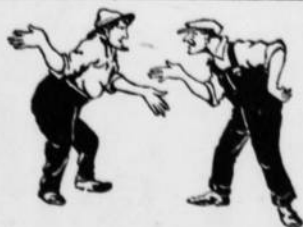
Encouraged High Level

Witness: "The spring wheat crop in the northwestern states in 1919 was not of a very high quality. If I recollect rightly, during the crop season there was only inspected at Minneapolis about 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, all told, of say No. 1 dark Northern. The prices prevailing for the average spring wheat in Minneapolis during 1919 and 1920 I would not admit to be any higher than were received by the Wheat Board at that particular time, I mean the average price received for the spring wheat, not for any one particular grade. Furthermore, we did not have access to the Minneapolis market until after December 15. During the winter months the volume of wheat which could be got to the Minneapolis market, did we desire to sell it, could not be very large. As a matter of fact, when we did sell some wheat during the months of January and February, 1920, we had to make the condition that the purchaser himself would have to supply the cars, and he in turn was obliged to get them from the American roads, because the Canadian roads would not allow any of their equipment to go on the foreign roads. Later on in the year, as far as the Canadian Wheat Board was concerned, we encouraged as high a level as possible to prevail on the Minneapolis market, because the volume of very high grade wheat that was required there was very limited—which we proved from experience—and for purchasing countries who were not aware of that condition it was in our interests always to point in merchandising our wheat to the high index in Minneapolis, and thereby get a better price for our own product. It is my opinion that if we had allowed even 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat on to the Minneapolis market it would have declined at that time anywhere from 25 cents to 75 cents a bushel."

Turning the Tables

Mr. Sales: "And yet you hesitate to tell me how much money the Wheat Board made for this country?"

Continued on Page 23



The Cattle Embargo

has created a lot of pro and con discussion. But discussing the embargo won't sell your offerings of pigs and cattle. The surest way to do that is to use a little classified ad. in The Guide. These men say so—

"We have had great success again this year selling Durocs."—W. C. Pilling, Kennay, Man.

"I have advertised Shorthorns in your paper and always got fine results."—Harry Rosom, Davin, Sask.

You'll get the same kind of results. See top of first classified page for instructions on sending in your livestock ad to—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 12, 1922.

WHEAT—Scant offerings and demand created by advance in American wheat forced market higher here during the week. Exporting buyers of cash and futures against sales made of One, Two and Three Northern overseas and undertone seems firm. Lower grades heavy with considerable reselling of Four, Five and Six, but the trade forcing these grades out to a very wide discount under the One Northern, and apparently there is little business being done at the comparatively low prices. Stocks of the low grades continue to increase. Three Northern wheat delivered against the May contracts passing into the hands of shippers and going East, and consequent covering of May contracts by shorts in that month, has increased the premium over the July future. October wheat trading around \$1.25 with spreading operations between local exchange and Chicago composing most of the trading.

FLAX—Firm market with the usual fluctuation between trades. Fair demand for flax at present values and undertone is firm. Offerings are extremely light and passing into the hands of shippers.

OATS—Prices continue to show an improvement on this market, and there has been a very active trade during the past week. Considerable export business being worked and premiums are being paid on all grades of cash oats. Recent advance has brought out large quantities of oats held by farmers, but it has all been readily absorbed.

BARLEY—This market has been dull and featureless, very little export business being done and demand for cash article is poor. Until better demands develop do not look for much improvement in values.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May 8 to May 13 inclusive	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat—									
May	138 1/2	139 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	137 1/2	179		
July	136 1/2	137 1/2	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	135 1/2	147 1/2		
Oats—									
May	52 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2	43 1/2		
July	51 1/2	51 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2	44 1/2		
Barley—									
May	67 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	78 1/2		
July	68 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	75 1/2		
Flax—									
May	246 1/2	245 1/2	248 1/2	248 1/2	248 1/2	246 1/2	167 1/2		
July	246 1/2	246 1/2	249 1/2	250 1/2	249 1/2	245 1/2	169 1/2		
Rye—									
May	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	152 1/2		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.58 1/2 to \$1.67 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.57 1/2 to \$1.63 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.56 1/2 to \$1.63 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.54 1/2 to \$1.60 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.47 1/2 to \$1.55 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.60 1/2 to \$1.62 1/2; No. 1 hard \$1.50 1/2 to \$1.53 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber \$1.33 1/2 to \$1.38 1/2; No. 1, \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.33 1/2; No. 2 amber, \$1.30 1/2 to \$1.35 1/2; No. 2, \$1.25 1/2 to \$1.29 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 57c to 57 1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 55c to 56c; No. 4 yellow, 53c to 54c; No. 2 mixed, 56 1/2c to 57c; No. 3 mixed, 54 1/2c to 55c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c; No. 3 white, 36 1/2c to 37 1/2c; No. 4 white, 35 1/2c to 36 1/2c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 61c to 64c; medium to good, 57c to 60c; lower grades, 53c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.03 to \$1.04. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.85 to \$2.88.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for the week ending May 12.

Receipts this week: Cattle 2,087; hogs 2,209; sheep 335. Last week: Cattle 1,788; hogs 2,149; sheep 27.

With a continued light run of cattle for the week, the market remains fairly steady with a little stronger tone to cows and heifers, but a little draggy on heavy steers, especially of the rougher grades. Nice light-weight butcher cattle are the favorites, for which good premiums are paid. We look for a good firm market on all well-finished cattle until the grass-fed beef begins to come.

Following are a few representative sales made by us on butcher cattle during the past week.

1 heifer from Manville, 8c; 2 steers from Manitou, 8c; 5 steers from Kitchit, 8c; 1 steer from Gerald, 8c; 5 steers from Manitou, 7 1/2c; 3 steers from Kitchit, 7 1/2c; 1 steer from Vermilion 7 1/2c; 1 steer from Manitou, 7 1/2c; 1 heifer from Gerald, 7 1/2c; 1 steer from Plumus, 7 1/2c; 3 steers from Manville, 7 1/2c; 16 steers from Gerald, 7.40c; 1 heifer from Manville, 7c.

Hogs have sold at 12 1/2c and 12 1/2c all week. The demand still continues for good sheep and lambs. Sheep of light weights are selling at 8c to 9c and lambs at 12c to 15c per lb. according to finish.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations: Prime butcher steers \$8.00 to \$8.50; Choice export steers 7.00 to 7.50; Good to choice steers 6.50 to 7.50.

WHEAT PRICES

May 8 to May 13 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
May 8	144 1/2	139 1/2	131 1/2	117 1/2	107 1/2	96 1/2
9	144 1/2	140 1/2	132 1/2	117 1/2	106 1/2	96 1/2
10	144 1/2	143 1/2	135 1/2	117 1/2	106 1/2	96 1/2
11	147 1/2	143 1/2	135 1/2	118 1/2	105 1/2	95 1/2
12	147 1/2	143 1/2	135 1/2	119 1/2	107 1/2	95 1/2
13	147 1/2	143 1/2	135 1/2	119 1/2	107 1/2	95 1/2
Week Ago	142 1/2	137 1/2	130 1/2	116 1/2	106 1/2	95 1/2
Year Ago	183 1/2	180 1/2	172 1/2	158 1/2	142 1/2	...

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur,

May 8 to May 13, inclusive

Date	WHEAT	FEED	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	EX FD	1 FD	2 FD	3 CW	4 CW	REJ.	FD	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE	2 CW
May 8	84 1/2	54 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	AR	BOR	DAY	46 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	246 1/2	242 1/2	226 1/2	105 1/2	
9	84 1/2	54 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	245 1/2	241 1/2	221 1/2	104 1/2	
10	84 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	248 1/2	244 1/2	228 1/2	105 1/2	
11	84 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	248 1/2	244 1/2	228 1/2	107 1/2	
12	83 1/2	55 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	69 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	248 1/2	244 1/2	228 1/2	108 1/2	
13	83 1/2	56 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	50 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	69 1/2	66 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	248 1/2	244 1/2	228 1/2	108 1/2	
Week Ago	83 1/2	53 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	61 1/2	59 1/2	246 1/2	242 1/2	226 1/2	106 1/2	
Year Ago	...	43 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	38 1/2	56 1/2	78 1/2	73 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	167 1/2	163 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	152 1/2		

Medium to good steers.....	\$5.50 to \$6.50
Common steers.....	4.50 to 5.25
Choice butcher heifers.....	6.50 to 7.50
Fair to good heifers.....	5.50 to 6.50
Medium heifers.....	4.50 to 5.50
Choice stock heifers.....	3.00 to 4.00
Choice butcher cows.....	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good cows.....	4.50 to 5.50
Bred to good cows.....	2.25 to 3.75
Canner cows.....	1.50 to 2.50
Choice veal calves.....	8.00 to 11.00
Common calves.....	3.00 to 6.00

POULTRY AND EGGS

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Receipts heavy, market easy. No material change in price since last quotation. Jobbers reported offering country shippers 25c for straight receipts cases included. Jobbing extras 36c, firsts 30c to 32c, seconds 26c. There were 26 inspections during the week in the Prairie provinces.

MOOSE JAW, REGINA AND SASKATOON—Eggs: Moose Jaw receipts heavy, prices firm, demand active. Jobbers quoting country shippers 24c to 26c loss off cases included, jobbing 26c to 28c. Regina and Saskatoon receipts are up to the high water mark. Jobbers quoting country shippers 24c to 25c loss off, jobbing at 26c. In the North Battleford section receipts are heavy, quality coming forward is exceptionally good, prices to gatherers 22 1/2c, retail 25c. Poultry—very small quantity offering, price 18c live weight.

CALGARY—Eggs: Receipts fair, demand good. Dealers are finding it more satisfactory to purchase on a graded basis and are quoting country shippers extras 27c, firsts 23c, seconds 18c cases included.

EDMONTON—Eggs: Receipts continue heavy with practically no change in price. With one exception all dealers are quoting country shippers on a graded basis, extras 27c, firsts 23c, seconds 18c delivered. Jobbing extras 30c, firsts 27c, seconds 22c cases included. Practically all surplus receipts are going into storage. Poultry—Market firm, storage stock running low and fresh killed scarce.

WOOL MARKET REPORT

The general condition of the wool market is better than it was during the corresponding period of last year. Prices have advanced considerably, and it is anticipated that there will be a much stronger demand for the year's clip than existed last year. Dealers have commenced operating in some sections. Recent reports give quotations as being from 6c to 10c in the West, and from 10c to 15c in the East for unwashed, ungraded wools.

The market for graded wools is stronger, quotations to mills being as follows: Fine 25c to 27c; fine medium 23c to 25c; medium 20c to 23c; low medium 17c to 20c; low combing 13c to 16c; coarse 11c to 14c.

Wool prices in the United States have advanced rapidly since last fall. The tariff of 15c, 30c and 45c on greasy, washed and scoured wools, respectively, has resulted in the disposal of surplus stocks in the country, and in a very strong demand. Recent reports quote New York quarter blood combing at 35c. Ohio half blood combing at 40c, and Ohio three-eighths blood-combing at 37c.

English reports indicate a stronger market, the greatest advances being made in the finer grades.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

No Canadian and American cattle on sale at Birkenhead this week to date. Irish quoted at 22 1/2c in sink.

Glasgow has no Canadians or Americans. Prime Scotch 12 1/2c to 14 1/2c per lb., alive. Shorter supplies. Demand keen. No Irish.

London reports 877 American bullocks at Glasgow last week, and sold on basis of 20c to 20 1/2c in sink. London prospects steady for fresh killed beef.



5¢

ROYAL CROWN
WHITE NAPHTHA

The **BIG BAR**

of Pure White
Naphtha Soap

Made in Winnipeg—Unequalled Anywhere

Stewart on Wheat Board

Continued from Page 22

Mr. Forrester: "Lost."

Mr. Sales: "No, not lost but made. You just kept the Minneapolis market hungry for our wheat, and only fed it to them when they would give you the price you wanted, and when you got the price from the Minneapolis market you could point that out to the British buyer and say: 'This is what the States will pay for it.' You gave Minneapolis as little as possible in order to keep that index figure as high as possible. In your report at page 11 you say: 'It is perfectly obvious that under a system of national control, where only one seller exists, the buyers are numerous, the advantage in trading is with the seller.'"

Witness: "That is turning the tables on me."

Mr. Sales: "But you are the seller?"

Witness: "I am here to give you exactly what we did and why we did it; that is all I am concerned with."

No Wheat Board Lower Prices

Mr. Sales: "And you believe that had we had an open market at that time, no Wheat Board, and Minneapolis could have got this wheat freely from the farmers of this country and from the traders, that price would have been very much lower than it was?"

Witness: "Well, I am subject to correction on that. There are gentlemen here who know the Minneapolis market very much better than I do, but I regard the Minneapolis market as a very narrow one, and not of much consequence as an index to the world's supply and demand. I fully appreciate that I am subject to correction on that, but in actual practice that is the way I look at it myself."

Highest Price Obtained

Mr. Sales: "Would you mind telling me—and if you do mind do not tell me—what was the highest price at which you sold wheat at any one time? If you do not care to answer I will leave it with you."

Witness: "\$3.60 American funds, f.o.b. steamer Montreal, which worked in actual practice, \$1.02 and a fraction Canadian funds."

Mr. Sales: "How is that, then, compared with the highest price ever obtained in Minneapolis?"

Witness: "I cannot tell you."

Mr. Sales: "Well, it is on that chart, I think—\$3.60?"

Witness: "Oh yes, but then I may be misleading you."

Mr. Sales: "That was the price, f.o.b. steamer Montreal. You would have, in order to get the Canadian price, to deduct from that transportation charges of probably about 12 cents at that particular time, bringing the price back at Fort William to approximately \$3.90."

Prefers Compulsory System

Mr. Stewart, of Humboldt, enquired whether the witness would substantiate his statement in the Stewart-Riddell report to the effect that the voluntary system of marketing permitted of no intelligent regulation of supply.

Witness: "I would not go back on anything contained in that report. Anyone can read the contents."

Mr. Stewart: "We have heard of a voluntary pool. Would the same benefits accrue under it as would accrue under a compulsory board?"

Witness: "Under the centralized system I would say that the compulsory system was more effective than the voluntary."

Mr. Sales: "Would it be less dangerous financially to the government? Under the old board you could sell in July or in any month when the price would be high, but under the voluntary system, when the grower decided to sell his wheat when he blamed well pleased, what about it?"

Centralized Market Advocated

Witness: "I don't think it would be good business for a voluntary pool to sell so far ahead."

Mr. Johnson (Moose Jaw): "It has been stated that the voluntary pool would bring some measure of relief. Would it bring as high an average price as the compulsory pool, or would it bring as high an average price as would be reaped by those who sold through the ordinary channels?"

Witness: "We have stated in our report to the Saskatchewan government that insofar as centralized marketing is concerned there is nothing so satisfactory as the compulsory pool."

Mr. Forke (Brandon): "Would a voluntary Wheat Board, which pays only so much down, get as large a proportion of the wheat crop as the ordinary buyers, who pay all the money down?"

Witness: "The voluntary pool could only export a small proportion of the wheat at any time, but the psychological effect on the market would justify its existence. Speaking as a dealer, if I felt 'bearish' on a situation I wouldn't dare to go too far because I wouldn't know how much wheat the voluntary pool was accumulating. It would be like a very heavy competitor. As a dealer, I would be forced to respect it."

Would Expect Better Price

In response to a question by Mr. Sales, witness declared that, conditional upon the crop not being extraordinarily large, the price received through a compulsory board should be greater than could be secured on the open market.

Mr. Sales: "Can you tell us what was the justification for the terrific sag in prices during the two crop months of 1921-22, December and January?"

Witness: "Nothing actually, excepting sentiment."

Mr. Sales: "Sentiment or dumping—which?"

Witness: "Well, as 75 per cent. of the wheat is sold in the first three months that deduction might be made."

Mr. Sales: "Had the farmers enjoyed a sense of protection, had pressure not been brought to bear upon them to market their wheat in the first three months; had the board been in charge would this sag have been avoided?"

Witness: "I would say it would have."

Mr. Sales: "Well, if that does not prove the case for the Wheat Board I am through." (Applause.)



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